

CABINET SEEKS
WAY TO SATISFY
BRITISH LEFTIndependent Labor Party
Members Ponder on Pro-
gram to Please AllSTUDY ALSO PLAN FOR
ELECTORAL REFORMMacDonald Government Finds
Vacation Free Field Taken
Up by Foreign AffairsBy LINDSAY ROGERS
(Professor of Public Law at Columbia
University)SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—For two months—
until the end of October—Ramsay
MacDonald's Labor Government can
work unhindered and unopposed by
Parliament.The vacation is one that Mr. Mac-
donald coveted. Indeed, to a Durham
audience he ventured the view that
the House of Commons is a nuisance
that ministers have to put up with.
"When the House has ceased to
meet," the Prime Minister declared,
"then I have got a free field for
work, and I want that free field."Mr. MacDonald and his ministers
now have their free field. Their work
is principally in the field of foreign
affairs: Reparations, evacuation of
the Rhineland, recognition of Rus-
sia, Egypt, disarmament and Anglo-
American relations. September meet-
ing of the League of Nations Assem-
bly and Council; adherence of Great
Britain to the Optional Clause of the
World Court Statute. There could
hardly be a heavier or more impor-
tant agenda in respect of interna-
tional questions. In dealing with
these matters, the Labor ministers
will have a vacation from Parlia-
ment but not from work.The vacation period, however, will
be spent by some members of Mr.
MacDonald's team, particularly by
the Independent Labor Party back-
benchers—in pondering two prob-
lems affecting the immediate future
of the Labor Party. These two prob-
lems emerged from the electoral re-
sults and the first parliamentary
session. They raise questions which
will have to be answered. They af-
fect principle as well as strategy.
Will the Government be able to
frame a program which will satisfy
its supporters who belong to the
Left? What is to be done about elec-
toral reform? The decisions that the
Cabinet and Parliament may make
on these matters will have far-
reaching effects.First Test Approved
All sections of opinion have agreed
that the Labor Government did well
in its first parliamentary test.
The ministerial slate that Mr. MacDonald
put forward was more experienced
and better balanced than it was in
1924.The Conservatives have been as
tolerant and as helpful as an Opposi-
tion could be. The traditional
sportsmanship of British politics has
rarely been so clearly demonstrated.
The Liberals have been complai-
sant and principally interested in
calling attention to the fact that they
constitute a party, whose votes may
be necessary for the continuance of
the MacDonald Government.The Prime Minister has apparently
remembered the lesson of 1924—that
he cannot be contemptuous of the
Liberals and stay in office. The
opposition realizes that in interna-
tional matters the Government may do
great things.But one reason for the enjoyable
season which the Labor Cabinet has
had is the fact that it is not a
Socialist Cabinet. The electoral
promises were socialistic but the
parliamentary program was not.Canning once declared that "Fire-
brands, when they touch the floor
of the House of Commons splutter
and expire." Has this happened to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Rechabites Defend
American Dry LawBY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Independent Order
of the Rechabites Friendly Society,
oldest and largest abstemious friendly
society in the Empire, held its bi-
ennial conference at Brighton, Aug.
25.The society is noteworthy as hav-
ing a juvenile membership number-
ing nearly 400,000. Branches have
been established in all the dominions
and in many colonies. The Rev. A. D.
Belden, who preached the conference
sermon, said the British churches
ought long since to have allied them-
selves with the United States against
the liquor evil.They were allowing the drink in-
terests to mislead them on the value
of prohibition, he said. It was so
egregious, so ideal, it was unfair to
pass judgment under 25 years' effort.
Referring to the appointment of a
royal commission on the drink prob-
lem, he thought a great new oppor-
tunity has been given to the tem-
perance cause to express itself and
set something done.

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Slated for New Leader
of Republican Party

C. H. HUSTON

G. O. P. Prepares
to Turn Attack
of DemocratsSelection of New National
Committee Head Sept.
9 to Start ActionSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A momentous
struggle impends!With unlimited resources of
"handouts," editorials, interviews,
and "inspired" articles, the contest
will be waged from now until No-
vember of next year, and clamorous
indeed will be the din thereof.
Democrat and Republican will
charge and counter-charge over
countless newspaper columns with
now and again the Progressives
leading the attack, or engaging in
flanking movements of their own.So far, the Democrats have the
advantage. They are already organ-
ized, and their heavy publicity is in
constant newspaper columns with
now and again the Progressives
leading the attack, or engaging in
flanking movements of their own.Take Advantage of Opening
All of which has been promptly
and searchingly taken advantage of
by Juliette Shouse, new chairman of
the Democratic Executive Committee,
and Charles Michelson, the recently
installed director of Democratic pub-
licity. Mr. Shouse is a young man of
much personal charm and keen po-
litical sagacity. He has a wide
acquaintance, much experience and
is a tireless worker.When John J. Raskob, chairman
of the Democratic National Com-
mittee, early this year decided to
experiment with modern organiza-
tion in preparing the Demo-
cratic party for the 1932 Con-
gressional and State elections as a
prelude to the 1932 Presidential cam-
paign, he chose Mr. Shouse to man-
age the job. Mr. Shouse accepted the
call and took up business residence
in the national headquarters of the
Democratic party in Washington. In
a very short time the tempo and out-
look of these headquarters was com-
pletely changed.It was enlarged, many clerks and
office assistants were added and ac-
tion became the watchword. But
something was missing until Mr.
Michelson was persuaded to give up
his old job as head of the Washing-
ton News Bureau of the New York
World for a lucrative contract with
the Democratic Committee to take
charge of its publicity.Aims Shift at Tariff
With Mr. Michelson's appearance
the Democratic organization was
completed and it hasn't missed a
press release since. It is a fact that
the Republican Committee is in a
state of disorganization due to Presi-
dent Hoover's plans for its reconsti-
tuting, and the unhappy state of affairs
within the party over the tariff has
been taken full advantage of by Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Bells of Pepys' Church 'Come Home'
to Tower Where They Hung 250 YearsSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The worthy Samuel
Pepys, who continues to rise higher
in public estimation as a good and
faithful servant of the State and as
the prince of diarists, would have
been delighted in the ceremony at St.
Olave's Church recently.The six bells which have done
duty in the tower, five of them for
more than two and a half centuries,
have come back after recasting, and
with them, two new bells, the gift of
Sir Charles Wakefield.St. Olave's was Pepys's own particu-
lar parish church. Soon after the
death of his father he was appointed "Clerk
of the Acts," that is, secretary of the
Navy Board, and moved to the official
residence between Crutched Friars
and Seething Lane.This made him a parishioner of St.
Olave's, his own church, as he calls
it, and he and his colleagues on the
Navy Board promptly demanded a
new in the church. The churchward-
ens as promptly built a special gal-BRITISH REJECT
'FINAL' OFFER
ON REPARATIONSDelegates at The Hague
Find Basis to Continue
Talks on Young PlanTHE HAGUE (AP)—Philip Snowden,
British Chancellor of the Exchequer,
informed the other four creditor
powers that their new proposals did
not satisfy the British claims and in
their present form were unaccept-
able.THE HAGUE (AP)—French officials
have let it be known that the offer
they have forwarded to Philip Snow-
den, British Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, for a greater share in Ger-
man reparations is the last concession
toward the British stand that the
four powers—France, Italy,
Japan and Belgium—will make in
the conference here to effect the
Young plan for payments.That information was made avail-
able after a meeting attended by the
delegations of the four nations. At
the end of the conference, M.
Adachi, Japanese delegate, called to
see Mr. Snowden. M. Adachi re-
marked, on leaving Mr. Snowden:
"The conference is going on. It is
too early in the week to say when
it will end."The delegates drafted a formal ex-
pression of their second proposal to
increase the British share. Accord-
ing to the four powers, the written
offer proposes to increase the British
share 35,000,000 gold marks (about
\$8,640,000) annually.French Military Advisers
Demand Gains for Every
Concession on RhinelandBy CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—"Will Philip Snow-
den, British Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, come down from his high
horse to make some concessions on
his side?" is being asked by the
French, Italians and Belgians at the
reparations conference. They declare
they have gone the limit, claiming
their offer is a tempting one, for it
would give Great Britain a capital
sum which could be made to yield
6 per cent on the basis of 35,000,000
gold marks, as against the British
claim for an increase to 48,000,000
marks in the British share of Ger-
man annuities.The British, however, deny that
they would get more than 40
per cent of their demand, but if Mr.
Snowden is prepared to accept
42,000,000 gold marks in commuta-
tion of the British claims, the door
should still be open to an arrange-
ment.Perhaps something more could be
got from the Germans if Aristotle
Briand, French Prime Minister,
would fix an earlier date for
evacuation of the Rhineland, but his
hands are tied by military advisers
and his parliamentary supporters,
who would react against political
concession unless it were certain
that France would obtain financial
advantages, and acceptance by Brit-
ain of the Young plan.Italy argues that, since it got little
territorial advantage from war, it is
entitled to the small amount extra
which it is obtaining under the
Young plan in the way of reparations.
Moreover, it is willing to give up its
claims on Czechoslovakia, amount-
ing to at least 1,000,000 marks, and
to meet the British half way in the
matter of coal delivery. Mr. Snowden
has been in communication with
Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime
Minister.Paris Expects Agreement;
Press Loses Bitter TonePARIS (AP)—The general impres-
sion prevails in political and finan-
cial circles of Paris that a solution
will be found in due course to the
Hague reparations conference crisis.
French public opinion is awaiting the
outcome with perfect equanimity.
Paris newspapers appear recon-
ciled to the idea of a breather, and
however, hinting that M. Briand,
Prime Minister of France, may re-
sume discussion of some points of
the issues at Geneva during the
League of Nations Assembly, when
Premier Raymond Macdonald, British
Prime Minister, and Gustav Strese-
mann, head of the German Foreign
Office.Metropolitan newspapers have be-
gun to refrain from the bitter criti-
cism which they leveled at Mr. Snow-
den the first 10 days of the confer-
ence.

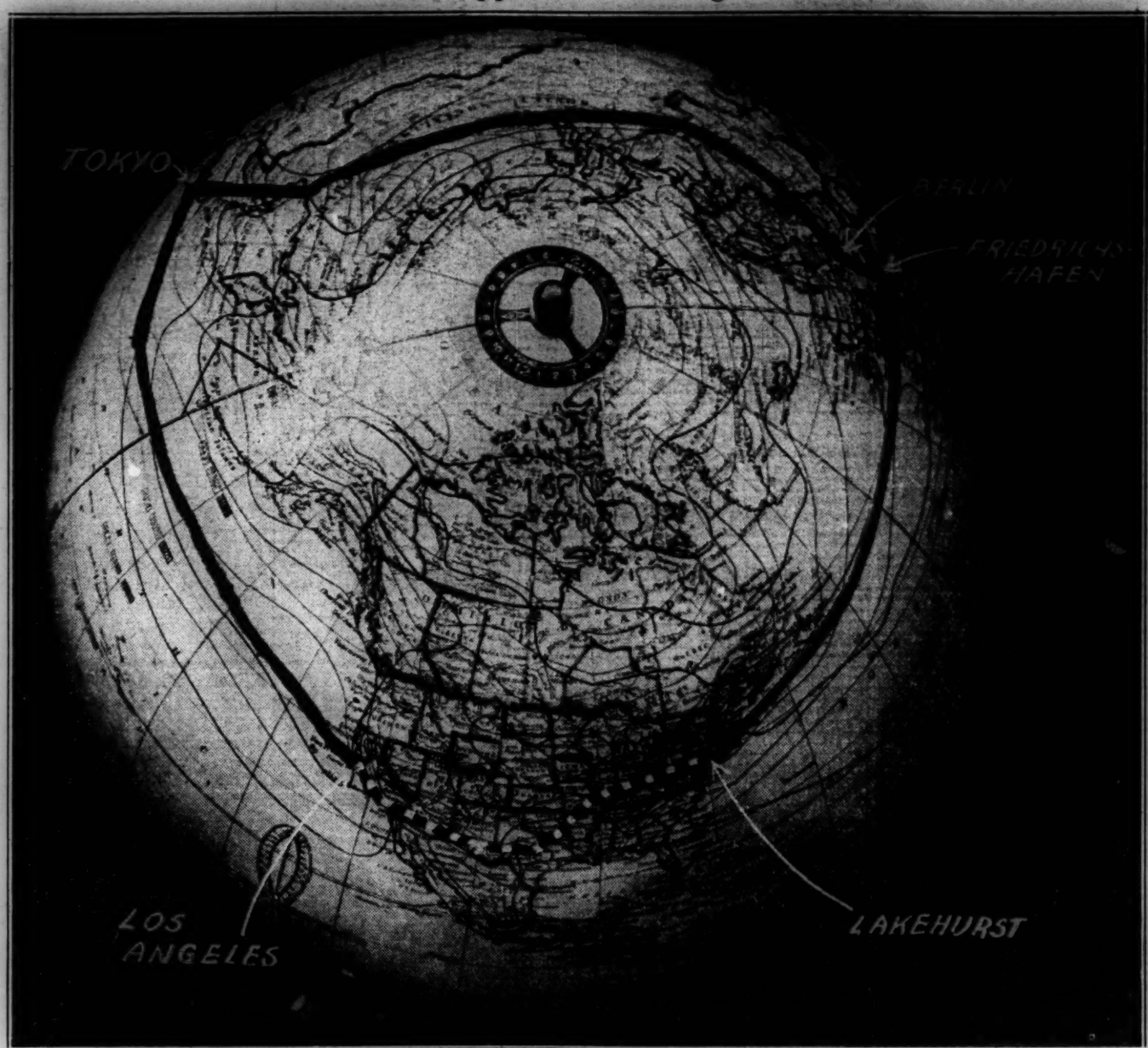
(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Uniform Road Rules
Urged for AmericasRIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—A
project for uniform regulation of in-
ternational automobile traffic within
the American republics was approved
by the second commission of the
Second Pan-American Highway Con-
gress meeting here.The proposal includes provision for
right-hand traffic control, passing on
the right on overtaking another ve-
hicle; all vehicles approaching from
the right to have the right-of-way.The congress resolved to recom-
mend to governments of Pan-Ameri-
can countries that a traffic census be
taken, also that they pass legisla-
tion with a view to eliminating loose
animals and pack animals from pub-
lic highways.The congress resolved to recom-
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animals and pack animals from pub-
lic highways.

ROTHSCHILD MADE SENATOR

GAP, France (AP)—Baron Maurice
de Rothschild has been elected a
Senator for the Department of the
Hautes-Alpes, over former Deputy
Goubert. The Baron obtained 191
votes to 137 for his opponent.

How Graf Zeppelin Is Girdling the Earth

ZEPPELIN LANDS
AT LOS ANGELES
FROM FAR EASTCompletes Flight Across
Pacific From Tokyo in 78
Hours 58 MinutesIS FIRST GREETED
AT SAN FRANCISCOExpects to Start for Lakehurst
on Last Leg of Globe-Gird-
ling Trip at OnceLOS ANGELES (AP)—The German
dirigible Graf Zeppelin, victorious
over the bleak expanse of Eurasia
and the stormy challenge of the
Pacific, was moored at Los Angeles
Aug. 26 at 5:11 a. m., completing the
third stage of its world flight from
Tokyo to Los Angeles in 78 hours, 58
minutes, covering 5800 miles at a
speed of nearly 80 miles an hour. The
time from its arrival at 1:16 a. m.
(4:16 a. m. eastern standard time)
was 75 hours 3 minutes.Eleven o'clock tonight was fixed as
the hour of departure of the Graf for
Lakehurst, N. J., on the final leg of
its flight around the world. Refueling
will be completed by 8 p. m., and
passengers have been ordered to be
at the field ready to embark early in
the evening.A waving of lanterns out of ports
of the control room signaled a greet-
ing to multitudes assembled in auto-
mobiles and on the field as the Zep-
pelin sailed above the city.Cheers from thousands of throats
were drowned out by the roaring of
horns and sirens from automobiles of
sightseers who were parked for miles
and miles around the highways lead-
ing to the municipal airport.Two great floodlights cast a fan-
shaped conventional airport illumina-
tion over the landing field, which
is a square of 1 mile square and fringed
with red lights atop telegraph poles.Field Clear for Zeppelin
There were no lighting effects
other than the official airport illumina-
tion, for strict policing orders
eliminated anything which might in-
terfere with the navigation of the
ship. Entry to the field was limited
to a maximum of 10,000, cared for
by official guest cards for automo-
biles. This included some 2000 mili-
tary, naval and civilian police and
service crews.The marine and naval detachments
were in readiness for an instant call
at the north end of the field to take
positions when the Zeppelin signaled
it desired to land.
United States public health, immi-
gration and customs officers also
were ready to perform their duties.
Arrangements were made for the im-
mediate transportation of the 19 pas-
sengers to downtown hotels. The
crew of 41 planned to remain at the
airfield, with the exception of Dr.
Hugo Eckener, commander and some-
times officer. For the convenience of
the crew, a Pullman train was sta-
tioned at the field to provide meals
and lodging during the mooring
here.

Flight Started Aug. 7

The historic flight of the German
dirigible began at Lakehurst, N. J.,
Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 10:39 p. m.,
and it arrived at its home port,
Friedrichshafen, Germany, Saturday,
Aug. 25, at 7:33 a. m. (Eastern stand-
ard time). The voyage was remark-
able for the speed with which it had
crossed the Atlantic—55 hours, 24
minutes from start to stop.Four days, Aug. 14, at 10:45 p. m.
(Eastern standard time), the air-
liner left Friedrichshafen for what
was considered the most difficult
part of its world flight, the 6800
miles to Tokyo. The journey across
the wastes of Russia and Siberia
was made without following the pre-
determined course because of unfav-
orable weather and the dirigible
was unable to pass over Moscow.
It covered the distance in 101 hours,
53 minutes, arriving at Tokyo Aug.
19 at 4:37 a. m. (Eastern standard
time).The only mishap thus far to mark
the world flight was at Kasumiga-
ura, where the dirigible was moored. Dr.
Eckener prepared for a takeoff on
Aug. 25, but unfavorable weather
held him up for several hours. In
attempting a takeoff the dirigible
swayed as it was being taken out of
its hanger and two struts of a rear
gondola were broken. After repairs
the start was made at 3:13 p. m.
(1:15 a. m. Eastern standard time),
Friday, Aug. 23.

First Non-Stop Pacific Flight

It was the first time an aircraft
ever had actually started a non-stop
flight across the Pacific. The great-
est ocean had been conquered, how-
ever, by airplane in 1928, when the
Southern Cross made the flight from
California to Australia with two
stops, one at Honolulu and one at
Suva, Fiji Islands.Shortly after leaving Kasumiga-
ura, the Graf Zeppelin ran into an an-
ticyclonic storm. It rode out the storm
slowly and then entered the great
fog belt in the northeastern quarter
of the Pacific. Dr. Eckener had
planned to follow the great-circle
steampship route to Seattle and then
head directly south for Los Angeles.
Twenty-four hours out of Tokyo
weather reports caused him to keep
to a more southern course.That marked the end of his weather
troubles. A stiff breeze came out
of the southwest, took the Graf Zep-
pelin in its teeth and gave it a gen-
eral lift, remaining on its tail until
it soared over the Golden Gate at
sunset Sunday.The Graf Zeppelin had accepted the
challenge of the last aerial fron-
tier and had conquered with a mag-
nificent facility. It covered the 5430 milesCANADA CALLED
INTERPRETER OF
U. S. TO BRITAINShould Join Pan-American
Union, McGill Dean Tells
Institute of PoliticsBy J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITORWILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Do-
minion of Canada was hailed at the
Institute of Politics not only as a
friend of the United States in its own
right, but as the best possible inter-
preter of the United States to Great
Britain.This dual rôle which Canada plays
as at once an independent state and
a member of the British Common-
wealth of Nations, far from being a
matter merely of academic discus-
sion, was declared to be a practical
and powerful factor in Anglo-Ameri-
can relations.Dean P. E. Corbett of the McGill
University Law School said he was
convinced that Great Britain's scrap-
ping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance
—an alliance extremely distasteful
to the United States—was attribut-
able to Canada's influence, and that
the Four-Power Treaty which sup-
planted it might with justice be re-
garded as the fruit of Canada's work
as interpreter.Dean Corbett also believed if there
had been a little more intimate dis-
cussion between motherland and do-
minion, Great Britain's attitude
would have been spared the misunder-
standing and chagrin which, he said, were
the sole offspring of the repudiated
Anglo-French naval compromise of 1928.

Would Join Pan-American Union

In the course of his illuminating
discussion of Canadian-American re-
lations—a discussion which was
alike sympathetic and candid—Dean
Corbett hoped that "if and when an
invitation does come to hand for
Canada to join the Pan-American
Union, the invitation will be ac-
cepted."The objection raised in some quar-
ters that Canada's active and in-
dependent participation in the Pan-
American Union would tend to draw
the Dominion into an American net
and away from British allegiance
did not seem to Dean Corbett to be
valid."If," he said, "our allegiance to
the British Commonwealth of Nations
cannot withstand intimate and do-
minion, Great Britain's attitude
would have been spared the misunder-
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the sole offspring of the repudiated
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would have been spared the misunder-
standing and chagrin which, he said, were
the sole offspring of the repudiated
Anglo-French naval compromise of 1928.Stimson Expected to Head
American Naval DelegationWASHINGTON (AP)—Henry L.
Stimson, Secretary of State, is ex-
pected by well-informed circles here
to head the American delegation to
the naval parley which is being
tentatively discussed by Great Brit-
ain and the United States.France to Welcome Invitation
to Join in Naval Arms ParleyApproves American-British Conversations as Step to
General Agreement—Interested in 'Yard-
stick' Measure of TonnagesPARIS (AP)—A spokesman for the
French Government says that France
not only accepts an invitation to the
projected international naval confer-
ence but will welcome such an in-
vitation.French circles have been some-
what nettled by reports abroad that
France would hold aloof because of
the problem of naval parity between
France and Italy which has been
raised by the latter. The spokesman
gave assurance that the contrary is
true.The French position, as officially
outlined, was that France has
approved of the preliminary con-
versations between the United States
and Great Britain as essential to
the exploration of the naval problem
and to clear the way for a general
agreement among all the great naval
powers.France considers that the cruiser
question is a particularly acute
problem between the two Anglo-
Saxon powers, and that once this is
settled prospects will be brighter for
a general accord for limitation or
reduction of navies.France, it was explained, however,
does not wish to be excluded from
conversations in the naval problem
in its general aspects and is just as
much interested in the now famous
"yardstick" for measurement of ton-
nage as the United States, Great
Britain, Japan or Italy.France has ceased to demand adop-
tion of a system of total tonnage and
has agreed to accept a system of ton-
nages by categories, provided there
is some elasticity in right of trans-
fer of tonnage from one type or war-
ship to another.The Great Need
for Automobile Body
Designers in
Americahas become
apparent to
automobile manu-
facturers who are seek-
ing to establish a school
especially devoted to
this vocational subjectTOMORROW
on the Educational
PageHARBORS OFFER LINK
IN WORLD GOOD WILLSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—"The world's great
harbors should serve as important
links in aiding mutual understanding
among the nations," said Burger-
meister Ross of Hamburg in an ad-
dress to delegates of the French com-
mission of the "Association des
Grandes Ports Français," which re-
cently visited Hamburg.Senator Brindeau, vice-president
of the Harbor Society, of the Depart-
ment of the Seine, answered that he
and his associates also fully realize
the extreme importance of the con-
tacts which mercantile ports bring
to all countries of the world. French
and Hanseatic harbors, he felt sure,
would now enjoy pleasant relations
for centuries to come.

REICH INTEREST PAID

BERLIN (AP)—The second biennial
installment of interest on industrial
debentures, totaling 150,000,000 gold
marks (\$36,000,000), due Aug. 26, was
paid punctually to the agent-general
for reparations.PALESTINE RIOTS
TAKE ON ASPECT
OF ARAB REVOLTBritish Mass Troops to Quell
Conflict Between Mos-
lems and JewsJERUSALEM (AP)—A band of
Arabs made a surprise attack Aug.
25 on the new all-Jewish city of Tel
Aviv, near Jaffa, but were com-
pletely repulsed by the Jewish de-
fenders who were well prepared.One Jew was killed and several
others were slightly wounded. No
tabulation was made of the Arab
casualties.The attack on Tel Aviv marked
the extension of the fighting between
Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem and its
environs over conduct of religious
rites at the Walling Wall. The All-
Jewish community had hitherto es-
caped bloodshed.Twelve Americans were among the
students killed in the defense of the
Siaboka Rabbinical College at He-
bron, which was attacked by Mos-
lems Aug. 25.Fifty Jewish colonies of Palestine
pioneers in the valley of the Jezreel
have sent out a call for help against
Arab attacks to the authorities in
Jerusalem.JERUSALEM (Jewish Telegraphic
Agency)—The Acting High Commis-
sioner, Harry C. Luke, chief secre-
tary to the Government of Palestine,
issued a proclamation stating force
would be used by British troops to
quell all disturbances in the man-
dated territory.Exceptional methods of repression
would be avoided. The proclamation
added that the British troops were in
Palestine solely with the object of
quelling the Arab and Jewish dis-
turbances.BEIRUT, Syria (Jewish Tele-
graphic Agency)—Refugees escaping
into Syria from Palestine said that
Arab attacks against Jewish com-
munities over the walling wall con-
troversy were gradually assuming
the character of an Arab revolt
against the Government.AMERICA HOLDS UP
CHINESE AIR PLANSSHANGHAI (AP)—Permission from
the State Department of the United
States for the export of military
type airplanes, it is learned, is all
that is holding up formation of a
military air fleet in Nationalist
China, described as "the most ex-
tensive military aviation project yet
undertaken in the Eastern Hemi-
sphere."It was understood that the Com-
merce Department at Washington
had been asked to help obtain ap-
proval of the State Department in
view of the fact that \$1,250,000 would
be spent immediately with American
airplane manufacturers.Maj. Chang Wel-chang, American-
trained aviator, who has led in de-
veloping flying in China and who
taught his country in 1923, has been
named Minister of Aviation to direct
the program of the National Govern-
ment.

from the Japanese capital to San Francisco in 65 hours and 4 minutes.

Sixteen automobile horns, steamship whistles and all other available "noise-makers" cut loose as the sky conqueror rode through the Golden Gate in the middle of a swarm of welcoming airplanes. She circled the bay-district area slowly and then headed for Los Angeles, arriving there at 1:16 a. m. Aug. 26 (4:16 E. S. T.). She had covered the 3,900 miles from Tokyo to Los Angeles in 75 hours and 4 minutes, and 16,880 miles of her world cruise in 13 days, 4 hours and 36 minutes.

Zeppelin officials indicated that the route of the ship from Los Angeles to Lakehurst would be via El Paso, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland.

If weather conditions are adverse in this route, the southern lane, El Paso to New Orleans, Birmingham, Baltimore, Washington, may be followed.

Log of the Zeppelin
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(All Times Eastern Standard)

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7
10:30 p. m.—Left Lakehurst, N. J., for Friedrichshafen.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10
7:32 a. m.—Landed at Friedrichshafen, completing trip of 4,200 miles in 55h. 24m.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14
10:34 p. m.—Left Friedrichshafen for Tokyo.

MONDAY, AUG. 19
4:27 a. m.—Landed at Kasumigaura Airport, completing trip of 6,850 miles in 10h. 23m.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23
1:13 a. m.—Left Kasumigaura for Los Angeles.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24
6:00 p. m.—Position 45 degrees, 20 minutes north latitude, 155 degrees, 20 minutes west, or approximately 2,500 miles from Tokyo.

9:00 p. m.—Position 46 degrees north latitude, 151 degrees west longitude. This was as far northward as the ship traveled and the time at which plans to strike the mainland at Seattle apparently were definitely abandoned.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25
1:25 a. m.—Position 45 degrees, 20 minutes north latitude, 54 degrees west longitude.

3:00 a. m.—Reported at 44 degrees, 20 minutes north latitude, 152 degrees, 10 minutes west longitude, placing the airship several degrees southward of the position previously reported.

5:00 p. m.—Reported 43.30 degrees north latitude and 148.30 west longitude. The ship was traveling 79 nautical miles per hour.

7:00 a. m.—Reported position as 43 degrees north latitude, 145.20 degrees west longitude, placing the airship about 1000 miles directly west of Cape Blanco, Ore. The ship had reduced its speed to 55 miles an hour.

Noon.—Reported at latitude 41 north, longitude 137 degrees, 40 minutes west, about 600 miles off the coast at the approximate latitude of the southern boundary of Oregon and Idaho, the northern boundary of California, Nevada and Utah.

9:02 p. m. (E. S. T.).—Zeppelin sighted off San Francisco Bay, Calif.

Philadelphia-Made Goods
Offered as Zeppelin Cargo

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—The recently organized Business Progress Committee of Philadelphia, which has raised an exploitation fund of more than \$1,500,000, has asked the American agents of the Graf Zeppelin to reserve the total cargo space available on the dirigible in its forthcoming trip from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, for a shipment of Philadelphia-made goods.

The committee is looking forward to frequent trips of the Zeppelin between the United States and Germany, and points out that these voyages open the opportunity for American cities to establish new relationships and trade contacts with German cities.

Warsaw Greets Yellow Bird
WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The transatlantic airplane Yellow Bird with its French crew of three arrived here Aug. 25. It will continue to Riga on its tour of Europe.

Radio Tells Berlin of Graf
BERLIN (AP)—Germany listened to graphic descriptions of the arrival, maneuvering and landing of the Graf Zeppelin at Los Angeles, the radio-casting of the event being heard clearly and distinctly.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPER PURCHASES WITHHELD
MACON, Ga. (AP)—Neil C. Head, assistant to A. B. Graustein, president of the International Paper Company, declined to produce "inter-office memoranda" of the company at the request of counsel for William Lavarre in the Hall-Lavarre suit over control of four southeastern newspapers.

The issue was submitted to Judge Baerom S. Deaver, who ruled he would have to see such memoranda in private before passing on its relevancy. Harold Hall, plaintiff in a suit to gain operating control of the four papers—the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, the Journal and the Herald at Spartanburg, S. C., and the Columbia (S. C.) Record—said he had no objection to the use of such memoranda as evidence.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BAN SPEAKEASY AS 'NUISANCE,' DRY HEAD URGES

New York Chief Would Arraign Cases Before Local Magistrates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new policy, relating to the public nuisance class and localizing violations of prohibition enforcement in New York by bringing such cases under jurisdiction of local instead of federal courts, is urged by Maurice Campbell, federal prohibition administrator for this district, in a statement just issued. Mr. Campbell bases his move on the decision of the Court of Appeals on Dec. 31, 1928, that an illicit drinking place is subject to Section 1530 of the New York state penal law as a public nuisance.

"If the police make their speakeasy raids and arrests under the state law, and the several magistrates and district attorneys consistently do their duty, the speakeasies in New York will rapidly fade away," Mr. Campbell declared.

Under this procedure, prisoners taken in raids on speakeasies and night clubs would be charged with maintenance of a public nuisance and prosecuted in local courts, instead of, as at present, being turned over to federal officers. Mr. Campbell said that evidence obtained by his agents would be supplied to the prosecuting officers, and that he would permit his men to testify. The fine for the maintenance of a public nuisance is \$1000, under Section 1530 of the state penal law or twice as much as under the National Prohibition Act, although the sentence in each case is one year in jail.

Joah H. Banton, District Attorney of New York County, and Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner of New York City, are aware of Mr. Campbell's views regarding their responsibility for closing the speakeasies. Mr. Campbell said, having been informed by him last June. He had received comment from neither of them, he declared, beyond a mere acknowledgment.

"In my opinion," Mr. Campbell added, "and in view of this Court of Appeals decision with regard to Section 1530 of the state penal law, the police should arraign the prisoners taken in their raids on speakeasies and night clubs before the magistrates and charge them with maintenance of a public nuisance."

PALESTINE RIOTS TAKE ON ASPECT OF ARAB REVOLT
(Continued from Page 1)

had been attacked by Arabs, and that the Arabs had succeeded in disarming some of the troops.

JAFFA, Palestine (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Arabs in force attacked the Government offices here on the night of Aug. 25 but were driven off by British police. Five persons were killed and 30 wounded.

HAIFA, Palestine (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Two Arab attacks on the Jewish community here broke out Aug. 25 in the center of the town and in the suburbs. Three persons were killed and many wounded. Fighting continues in the center of the town, on the Arab side.

VALETTA, Malta (AP)—The British aircraft carrier Eagle and two destroyers have been refueled and provisioned here. It is reported on good authority that they will sail for a Palestine port to reinforce other British naval units which have already disembarked detachments.

LONDON (AP)—All members of the Zionist executive have been summoned to London for an emergency session because of the critical condition in Palestine.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Prompt action by British forces appears to have brought the Palestine crisis under control, cable advice received by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, indicates. The Secretary of State has instructed Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, to express to the British Government the earnest hope of the State Department that immediate and comprehensive steps will be taken to restore order.

With British sailors and soldiers being rushed by train, boat and airplane, the State Department seems satisfied that the English authorities are doing everything in their power to quiet the situation.

The State Department has instructed Paul Knabenshue, United States consul general, to follow movements closely and see that everything possible is done to relieve the situation. It is not likely

that an American ship will be sent to the trouble zone, Mr. Stimson indicated.

NEW YORK (AP)—Emanuel Celler, Representative in Congress from the tenth New York district, announced he had telegraphed Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, urging action to protect American lives and property in Palestine, where Arabs were engaged in racial conflict with Jews.

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Jewish demonstrators, incited by the events in Jerusalem, were twice dispersed by police when they appeared outside the British legation.

Religious Freedom Granted Under Palestinian Mandate
By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Dispatch of warships and troops to Palestine might seem out of proportion to the occasion if it were only a question of suppressing recent disorders in Jerusalem," says the London Times.

"These, though serious and involving the death of an English official and of a distinguished member of British Jewry, could probably have been dealt with effectually by small local forces if there was nothing more behind them."

"But clearly the purpose for which these considerations have been dispatched is not so much to quell street riots as to bring home to actual potential rioters that an overwhelming force is available to keep peace, and would be used if its employment is needed."

The legal position of the British Government is laid down by the mandate for Palestine. That of the Palestine Government has the same source. The mandatory power is, of course, answerable for maintenance of law and order, and special responsibilities are imposed upon it to insure to all "complete freedom of conscience and free exercise of all forms of religious worship subject only to maintenance of public order and morals."

Crane Forecasts Settlement of Jewish-Arab Conflict
The Jewish-Arab difficulties over the Walling Wall in Jerusalem probably will be settled without assuming the proportions of an "international incident," in the opinion of Charles F. Crane, American Commissioner on Mandates in Turkey in 1919.

Mr. Crane, who is at his summer home in Woods Hole, Mass., was in Jerusalem two years ago when there were disputes over the Walling Wall. Contact with both British and Moslem officials has led Mr. Crane to believe that the present difficulty will be adjusted without external interference.

G. O. P. PREPARES TO TURN ATTACK OF DEMOCRATS
(Continued from Page 1)

Michelson and the full weight of his storm of publicity has been based upon this point.

The Democrats, however, are not long to enjoy the advantage of a superior combative agency. A new national chairman is to be chosen by the Republicans. Claudius Huston, national Republican committeeman from Tennessee, a wealthy and powerful man who has long been a close friend of the President, is known to be Mr. Hoover's choice for the post, and the selection is acceptable to the leaders of the party. On Sept. 9, therefore, they will meet in Washington and go through the business of formally installing him in the office as party manager.

Prepare for Counter Attack
Upon Mr. Huston will rest the task of reanimating the functions of the Republican organization. Unquestionably with the advice and assistance of the President, a publicity drive will be installed and that important function hurried into action. The congressional campaign committee, headed by Franklin K. Fort, Representative from New Jersey, and George Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, will be given the co-operation and assistance for which they have been calling, and as Congress resumes, the contest will swing into full speed.

The immediate price is control of the Seventy-second Congress, which will be voted on November of next year, after that is the presidential race of 1932. In the congressional contest the Republicans face a hard test in the Senate. Of the 33 senators who are up for re-election next year, three are Republicans and many of these are stiff contests for Democrats are confronted with the possible loss to their party of only several of the seats they now hold.

LEGIONNAIRES AT VATICAN
VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius received Col. Paul McNutt, National Commander, and a delegation of visiting legionnaires in a private audience. The Pontiff welcomed them cordially, addressing a few words to each one. He then spoke briefly but warmly to Commander McNutt.

Tries for New Record
SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The Empire State Standard piloted by Clyde E. Pangborn and Carl A. Dixon, took off from the inclosure at the New York State Fair Grounds here at 11:03:37 a. m. (E. S. T.) Aug. 26 in an effort to set a new endurance refueling record.

Sun God Leaves St. Paul
ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—The Spokane Sun God left at 8:30 a. m. Aug. 26 on the last leg of its cross-country flight to Cleveland. Pilot Nick Mamer and Art Walker, co-pilot, arrived Sunday night from Spokane.

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AIRPLANES ZOOM ON TO AERO FAIR AT CLEVELAND

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh Add Presence to Gathering

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bird's-eye view of air races: Women's derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland; To fly last lap from Columbus to Cleveland.

Men's derby from Portland, Ore., to Cleveland; To leave St. Paul for Milwaukee, and end race at Cleveland tomorrow.

Men's derby from Miami and Miami Beach, Fla., to Cleveland; Left Birmingham and to end race at Cleveland tomorrow.

Men's derby from Oakland, Calif., to Cleveland; To continue flight from Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lee Schoenhair of Los Angeles, first of the nonstop flyers from Los Angeles to Cleveland, left Los Angeles and is due to arrive at Cleveland late today.

All-Ohio air derby, left Cleveland yesterday, and due to complete flight by return to Cleveland Airport.

Nick Mamer in Sun God took off from St. Paul on last lap to Cleveland in flight from Spokane, Wash.

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—The scheduled close of the first women's derby marked the second day's events in the national air races, while the checkered pyrotechnics of the Cleveland airport again became the markers for crack pilots of the country banking their planes to the straightaway in the closed course races.

The women led four other derbies from widely separated parts of the country toward the municipal airport from Columbus, O., the Portland, Ore., men's derby pausing overnight at St. Paul, and another derby stopping at Elko, Nev., on the way from Oakland, Calif., accounted for the western flights.

From the south the men's derby starting at Miami-Miami Beach, Fla., reached Birmingham and the all-Ohio derby, quartered for the night at Columbus, pointed northward for the landing at the close of a swing through the State starting Sunday afternoon.

A fifth major derby of the races begins Tuesday at Philadelphia. Four others will be held during the races, among them the non-stop dash from Los Angeles, which may be flown singly or in groups. Along with the derbies and the closed course races, armed air forces of the United States entered the program with formation flying.

Some New Events
Another feature was formation cruising by three blimps sent from the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, as well as parachute jumping, automobile-towed glider contests and stunt flying, formerly permitted only among service fliers in government service.

Maj. John S. Owens of Philadelphia won the 70-mile event from 16 other national guardsmen. His time was 28m. 18s., an average speed of 149.91 miles an hour.

Interest in the races was quickened with the possibility that the navy dirigible, Los Angeles, may meet the globe-circling Graf Zeppelin here by mid-week. The Los Angeles is scheduled to arrive Aug. 28, and the Zeppelin is expected to return to Lakehurst, N. J., Aug. 29. Only the question of favorable weather prevented assurance by American representatives of the Graf that the ship would pass over Cleveland.

The Lindberghs Arrive
Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have arrived to attend the races. They landed at a private airport. They will be house guests of Parnell C. Smith, son of the late Ambassador to France, during their stay in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Survey of the aircraft industry in the United States reveals that 3500 planes, valued without engines at \$25,000,000, were manufactured during the first six months of the year. The figures are contained in the semi-annual report of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

The production, the report says, was 80 per cent of the entire total of airplanes built in 1928, although construction of military planes lagged. Planes manufactured for the military services numbered 43 per cent of the total last year.

Even greater production during the second half of the year was predicted by Aeronautical Chamber officials, who pointed out that, due to many economic reasons, principally radical redesigning and company re-financing, production was seriously hampered.

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Refueling Flight Backed by War Department

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CO-OPERATION of the army air corps with the United Aircraft and Transport Company for a transcontinental refueling flight to continue as long as the condition of the flying equipment warrants has been approved by James W. Good, Secretary of War.

The War Department, in its announcement of the flight, said the take-off probably would be made Aug. 30 at Oakland, Calif. From there the plane would fly to New York City and return to San Francisco without landing, taking on fuel in the air at various points en route. It is proposed to continue the flight from San Francisco to New York, and over a number of other cities, including Boston.

TIMBER IS CROP, NOT MINE, MILL OWNERS INSIST

West Coast Lumbermen Urge Organizing Forests on Permanent Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONGVIEW, Wash.—Necessity of regarding timber as a crop, not as a mine, and of making the industry permanent was urged by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association in a resolution passed here recently, in which the association completely reversed the position taken by lumbermen two years ago regarding government timber.

Membership in the association includes owners of the two largest lumber mills in the world, and covers more than 25 per cent of the standing timber in the United States.

The resolution favoring government conservation of forests declared that:

NEW CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE OPENED TO ALL TRAFFIC

\$1,000,000 Structure Between New York and Vermont Is Dedicated

CROWN POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Two states, personified by their Governors, Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and John E. Weeks of Vermont, joined hands today across a half-mile of water to open a new highway from New York to New England, crossing historic Lake Champlain on a new \$1,000,000 bridge from Crown Point, N. Y., to Chimney Point, Vt.

Governor Roosevelt, in his speech, emphasized the fact that the ceremony marked "the reuniting of two states which in the old days were one." "The two states," he said, "have much in common and this bridge, spanning the lake as it does at approximately the middle point, means far more intercourse in the days to come."

"This bridge should be regarded not merely as a better means of communication for tourists and vacation seekers. It will be of practical and definite use to the neighboring population in both states. I venture to prophesy that in a few years people will wonder how we were able to get along without this bridge until now."

Now for the first time motorists will be able to drive across Lake Champlain without recourse to ferries. The bridge which was formally opened to traffic today was started about the middle of June, 1928, and the closure of the two arms of the main channel span was effected a year later on June 29 of this year. The structure consists of 2200 feet of steel work, supported on concrete foundations carried down to bed rock, nearly 100 feet below the level of the lake. The superstructure consists of eight deck plate girders

spans; and one through truss span, 434 feet long and rising in an arch 140 feet above the lake.

The 100-foot roadway, 95 feet above the level of the water, required 4500 tons of reinforced concrete. It is 20 feet wide and will accommodate 250 automobiles at one time. Something of a record in bridge construction was established in the building of the Lake Champlain bridge, according to the commission which had charge of the work. Fifteen months have elapsed since the placing of the contract, the commission comparing this period with "11 months each for the Bear Mountain Bridge across the Hudson River at Peekskill and the Peace Bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo, 20 months for the Carleton Bridge across the Kennebec River at Bath, Me., and 23 months for the Tacoma-Palmyra Bridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia."

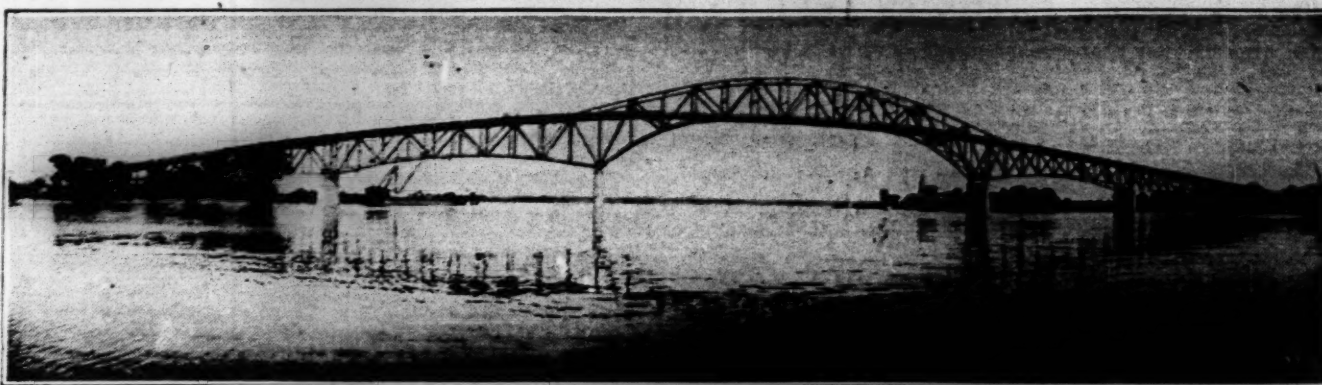
The Lake Champlain Bridge is expected not only to open up a previously undeveloped area in the Champlain Valley, but to provide the final link in a system of highways stretching through the Adirondacks, Green Mountains, White Mountains, the coast of Maine and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

New Guinea Seeks Share in Control

CANBERRA, Aust.—The 3700 white residents of New Guinea, one of the territories now governed by Australia under the Pacific mandate, desire a change in the form of their Administration. At present New Guinea is under the control of an Administrator, Brigadier-General Wigram, who is responsible to the Prime Minister's Department.

This form of departmental government under which the residents have no voice in the management of affairs is now thought to be inadequate for this important dependency of Australia, and following upon representations which have been made to the authorities at Canberra, it is likely that in the next

Governors Clasp Hands on Interstate Span



Connects Crown Point, N. Y., to Chimney Point, Vt., and is of Steel. Roadway is 95 Feet Above the Water. Work Was Started in June, 1928. Foundations Rest Upon Bedrock 100 Feet Below the Surface of the Lake.

'Lower Tariff Wall and Show Way to Peace,' Urged at Prague

PRAGUE—Three hundred delegates from 26 national organizations were in attendance at the sixth congress of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, which opened here under the presidency of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago.

Representatives included leaders of women's movements in all spheres of national life throughout Europe and America.

Miss Addams in her opening speech declared that the organization must not become rigid, but that members must set their national experiences with a world perspective and solve difficulties by discussion and pooled intelligence.

Asked by foreign journalists how the league could prevent future wars, Miss Addams replied by the modification of existing peace movements through preventive activities.

She said that in extreme cases the League of Peace and Freedom would advise passive resistance of women against all war service. The congress program includes speeches and discussions on general methods of disarmament and peace. Addresses on disarmament and international relations were made by Mrs. Laura Puffer Moreau of the Kellogg Pact, and by Miss Katherine Courtney of England, who traced the development of disarmament through the Geneva protocol and Locarno treaties, emphasizing that security based upon force is an illusion.

A. M. Zikhon, a delegate from Moscow, predicted great results arising from the five years' industrial development plan introduced in Russia to prevent poverty.

LEGION PLANS ACTION IN AMITY CRUSADE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—American Legion posts in many sections of the country are turning their attention more earnestly to the promotion of better international relations.

Nation-wide meetings in furtherance of this aim have been announced for week of Sept. 12, according to national headquarters here. The greater activity in this direction results from recommendations of the Legion's National Commission on World Peace and Foreign Relations.

ARMY ENGINEER GETS NEW POST WASHINGTON (AP)—Lieut.-Col. M. Tyler of the Army Engineering Corps, has been appointed chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission by James W. Good, Secretary of War.

need of Canadian boys and girls familiarizing themselves with languages. There are few people in attendance at the conference, she said, who did not speak at least three languages. "All were most anxious to speak English fluently," she stated, "but I did not meet any English-speaking person who worried about speaking the other fellow's language."

Miss Wilkinson said in part: "Twelve years after the Russian revolution, the case of those who argue for catastrophic revolution as a means of settlement for internal injustice is not as simple as it looked in the early days of Leninist success. The problem of capital and labor is still to be solved, even though the capitalist has gone. But in the modern western states, such as France, Germany and England, the problem of status is being partially solved by political action. The great political labor movements raise the status of workers as citizens, and give them not only a share in choosing their Government, but in forming the Government itself."

KING JOINS IN HYMNS AT CHURCH SERVICE

SANDRINGHAM, Eng. (AP)—King George walked to church yesterday. The walk was a surprise to residents hereabout who had not thought him able to undertake such a strenuous exertion.

His Majesty stepped off the half mile to the quaint little church with little apparent hesitation. Queen Mary accompanied him. In the church he joined in the hymns, "Angel voices are ever singing," "His is the day of light," and "Fight the good fight." He stood when the congregation stood and the service was not shortened in any way. A special prayer was said on behalf of those at the conference of the governments on reparations in progress at the Hague.

CANADIANS ADVISED TO LEARN LANGUAGES

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Back from attending the International Labor Conference at Geneva as the representative of Canada, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith says she is convinced of the

disappoint the many thousands who have made arrangements to go to the air races on special excursions.

ROME (AP)—While it is not known definitely, belief is growing that Italy will participate in the Schneider Cup races. Gen. Italo Balbo, Under Secretary for Air, left Rome Aug. 25 for Desano, where it was believed he would say farewell to the two Italian pilots. Speed tests continued on Lake Garda and preparations were made to send the planes to England.

No official communication has yet been issued regarding Italy's participation. It was pointed out by the Air Ministry that no communication was necessary in view of the fact that Italy had not withdrawn from the contest, but had only asked for postponement.

British Railroad Educates Workers

LONDON—Three thousand or more employees of the London & North Eastern Railway will participate in the comprehensive scheme of "railway education" which the company is providing for their salaried staff during the autumn and winter months. The classes are optional, but every facility is given to encourage students to attend.

The scheme, which strongly appeals to the men, includes courses in technical subjects, such as train signaling, passenger and goods accounting, conducted by qualified members of the company's own staff, and the more advanced subjects of railway law, railway economics, railway operating and economic geography. This secondary course is made possible by the co-operation of the Universities of London, Cambridge, Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, under whose auspices classes are held at most of the important centers on the company's system.

500 OBSERVING SHIPS UNDER BRITISH ENSIGN

LONDON—The session of the meteorological conference on Aug. 24 was devoted to marine meteorology. Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, marine superintendent of the Meteorological Office, said some 500 observing ships were maintained and worked wherever the British ensign sailed.

Under a scheme formulated by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea a thousand ships of all nationalities would co-operate in furnishing wireless weather reports.

MOVIES USED IN HOLLAND FOR TRAINING ADULTS

Intensive Methods Adopted in London Described Before World Conference

By W. W. HILL, Former President British National Union Teachers

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—"The first aim of adult education should be to have an ordinary circle of friends rise to the position of an organization for the development of individuality in the service of culture and society. Such an achievement is not only learning but it is living knowledge," declared Oscar Olsson, member of the Swedish Riksdag and ex-chairman of the conference on adult education here.

The chairman went on to define, extensive education as recreational, while intensive education was that obtained by means of a continuous class or course.

Dr. Wilhelm Flitner, professor of education at the University of Hamburg, said the extensive method is that employed to spread ideas of a leader's thought and politics among the masses. Its aim is a cultural-political one. Intensive education aims at helping the individual.

Miss Ida Van Dugteren of the Netherlands, secretary of the People's University of Rotterdam, described the intensive methods used there. In Holland mistakes were made at the early stages of the adult education movement. Courses were organized adapted to the needs of those who already had had good schooling, and so working men and women did not attend. But now care is taken to adapt education to the conditions of life of the students, their character and capacity. In particular the need for appealing to the eye as well as to the ear in the case of people with limited early education is recognized, and the Dutch movement therefore employs the cinema and the theater.

Professor MacInnes, of the University of Bristol, described the tutorial class movement in England, which provides an intensive three-year course of education for students who want serious, thorough study, but who are debarred by family or other circumstances from attending the university.

S. S. Playschool Roams Seven Seas; 85 Small Passengers Can Prove It

NEW YORK—Peter Pan saw marvelous things in Kensington Gardens. But wider far than this little strip of green are the Seven Seas, which a group of 85 children from the crowded tenement district of East 104th Street have just voyaged aboard the good ship Playschool on a cruise to foreign lands.

It taken sharp looking to make out the jaunty Playschool riding at ease in her roadstead. Unlike the usual run of craft, she lies anchored fast to land in East 104th Street, and neither ladder nor gangplank is necessary to board her, but a broad doorway in a street teeming with city life. Those who know nothing of the romantic imaginings of childhood would say she is only a make-believe ship—merely one of millions of houses in New York City. But to step across the threshold and a look through the windows, and, instead of a crowded tenement neighborhood, it is tugs and barges and lighters and ferries and freighters and ocean liners, that you see. An account of this grand tour was contained in a report just issued by the Welfare Council of New York

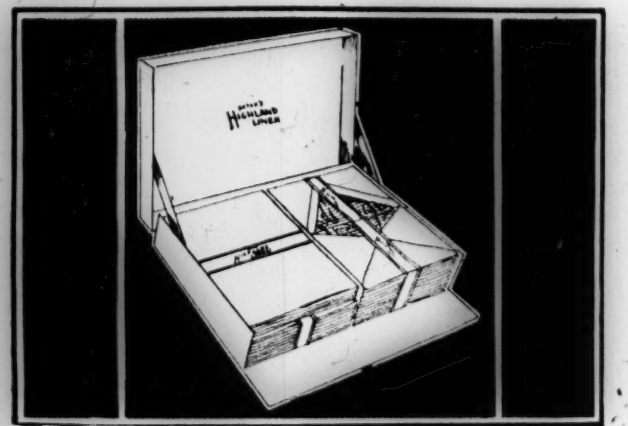
City. The "cruise" of the Playschool was singled out of all the summer play activities instituted for children who must stay in the city during the hot months as the most fascinating to its participants.

It was essential for the voyage aboard the Playschool ship, as on every bona fide journey, to begin with passports, properly vided. The report describes how, with early summer, the walls of the settlement house became vivid with posters from shipping companies, with pictures of boats and with nautical and terrestrial maps. It tells of preliminary trips of exploration to steamship offices and memorable hours at the museums and coastwise observations along the Battery and East River.

At last came the day to set sail, and the report says, there followed glamorous landings in Prague, Naples, Odessa and Tokyo. To add to the strangeness of strange places, half those aboard turned into inhabitants of the shores touched and welcomed with native songs and dances the other half who stayed "tourists."

The findings of the council reveal that of the 41 settlements studied, 23 maintain 34 country places with capacities varying from 28 to 175.

Your Shadow Self



The friends you have not seen for months or years remember you chiefly through your letters. This shadow self reflects your actual self. To make your letter, therefore, as charming as you yourself, is most essential. Spontaneity it must have, and vitality. And the notepaper must be worthy of the message it bears. Eaton's Highland Linen has always been accepted by folk of gentle breeding. It is made in sizes, styles, and colors for every taste and every occasion. It is carried wherever good stationery is sold. The name "Eaton's Highland Linen" is stamped on the box. That is your assurance of Eaton quality. EATON, CRANE & PIKE, Pittsfield, Mass.

EATON'S
HIGHLAND LINEN

The Whole Nation Participates in Owning The NEW ARMOUR and COMPANY

STOCKHOLDERS of the new Armour and Company—like ARMOUR meat products—are found in every state of the Union.

In every state, too, excepting Nevada, there are employees who are also stockholders of the Company.

Moreover, owners of the Company's stock are found also in 32 foreign countries and American possessions. Many of them are employees.

Thus, ownership by the public has supplanted—in the six years since reorganization—the small circle of nine persons who had held all the common stock, and the 2,140 individuals in whose hands had been preferred stock worth \$28,000,000.

Today, 10,787 employees own preferred stock in the Company and the public is represented in the ownership by 68,179 stockholders. 55,495 persons in every state and possession and in 28 foreign lands hold preferred stock in Armour and Company.

23,471 persons in every state and possession and in 10 foreign lands are owners of common stock in Armour and Company.

This is the new Armour and Company.

The vital nature of the Company's service in gathering, preparing and distributing wholesome and palatable meats and meat products—together with the world-wide diffusion of its share ownership—creates an intimate bond of mutual interest between itself and the public.

It is the aim of the new Armour and Company to continue to deserve the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Company and the wholesomeness of its products.

ARMOUR and COMPANY

F. EDSON WHITE, President



BEAUTIFUL delicacy of tone, giving life to rooms yet never obtruding! Walls quickly cleaned if painted with

Velumina
Flat Wall
Paint

Easy washing takes the place of redecorating. Velumina shows no laps nor brush marks! No disturbing glare.

Sold by Quality Dealers
Used by Exacting Painters

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories, Milwaukee, Wis.

Newark, N. J., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal.

REVISED PRAYER BOOK ADOPTION DRAWS PROTEST

Use of Version Rejected by Parliament Defies Law, Minority Says

LONDON.—The Loyal Churchmen's Union, an organization representing the stricter Protestant minority in the Church of England, has issued a strongly worded manifesto, criticizing the action recently taken by the bishops in adopting the 1928 version of the prayer book after it had been rejected by Parliament.

The union describes this action as "a defiance of the law" and as "setting an example of lawless disregard of legal contracts and sacred obligations." The manifesto says: "It is for the Government to enforce the authority of Parliament and not to make the law."

World Enforce Compact
The suggestion that a commission should be appointed with power to enforce upon the bishops and clergy the observance of their compact with the nation on the basis of the prayer book of 1928.

The position taken by the union is similar to that adopted by the group of Norwich, who led the opposition in the convocation (governing body of the Church of England) when the decision was taken to adopt the 1928 version of the prayer book. The position held that the 1928 prayer book was a "contract" between the bishops and the nation, and that it was binding upon the bishops.

The union claims that the 1928 version of the prayer book was a "contract" between the bishops and the nation, and that it was binding upon the bishops. It claims that the bishops have broken this contract by adopting the 1928 version of the prayer book without the consent of the nation.

Use of 1928 Book Explained
They say that limits to variation are necessary, however, and that without in any way challenging the authority of Parliament to authorize the 1928 book for general use in public worship, this version approved as the basis of the majority of churchmen, may actually be employed as a guide to limit unnecessary departures from the model laid down 250 years ago. In the words of the bishop of York: "If there is a real necessity to go beyond the limits, it is certainly not desirable that there should be no such limits set upon the variety of practice as would at once represent the responsibility of the whole church for what was done in its name, and to preserve and deepen the peace of fellowship of the church itself."

Rhodesian Ruin Found by Italians
ITALY.—The Italian expeditionary force in Rhodesia has discovered a ruin of a great city, which is believed to be the site of the ancient city of Rhodes. The ruins are of great interest and are being carefully excavated.

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30,000 Miles Daily. American Air Record
NEW YORK.—Mail, passenger and express airplanes are now flying 30,000 miles each day in the United States, touching at 216 cities along 30,000 miles of regularly established airways, according to an aviation

India Assists Cross-Country Flying by Extending Weather Forecasts
BOMBAY.—The hair hygrometer shown by the Meteorological Department at Poona, in an exhibition visited by weather observers from all over India, has attracted much attention.

This simple, clock-like instrument determines the degree of humidity in the atmosphere in the most primitive manner imaginable. Its secret is an ordinary hair, preferably a woman's white hair. Such a hair, when stretched taut, expands with wet weather and contracts in dry weather. The hair is encased behind the glass face of the instrument and the degree of expansion or contraction is recorded on the dial.

Dr. C. W. B. Normand, director-general of observatories, addressing the first conference at Poona of meteorological experts, said: "Our duties as a department in connection with aviation may become unique, in view of the area which we cover. Take the line from Poona, through Karachi, Delhi, Agra, Bangalore to Victoria Point."

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IF rightly chosen chairs will lend color and character, to say nothing of comfort, to your home. Use them to brighten an uninteresting corner, to furnish the keynote of a color scheme, or to create a luxurious inviting air in the living room, the entrance hall, the boudoir. We cordially invite you to see our display.

Final Clearance of Men's Wool Suits
Regular stock—reduced from regular prices. Cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, tweeds, serges, etc.—single and double breasted:

\$35 and \$40 Suits \$22.50
\$40, \$45, and \$50 Suits \$34.50
\$50 Suits \$39.50
\$60, \$65, and \$75 Suits \$49.50

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Special \$250
An impressive Suite of ten pieces including server, china cabinet, extension table, buffet, five side and one arm chair. An exponent of the distinctive Sheraton influence. Priced far below regular for the Semi-Annual Selling.

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Value is emphasized by the style as well as the quality in our new Fall display of
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in time for vacation. Reductions from 10% to 50%
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The "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks Have 5 Exclusive Innovations:
Swinging, extendable bars. Detachable, transferable hangers. An unlined top. Corrugated-fibre armor. Lighter weight, yet greater strength.
The "Innovation" Hand Luggage is equally unique.
Booklet on request.
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Kann's
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New Soleil \$5
FELT HATS
—Close fitting turbans, skull caps and small brim models that use loose pleats, inverted tucks, set in pieces of contrasting fabrics, folds and intricate seamings as trimmings. All head sizes. All colors.
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Padded vans, expert white employees. Return load rates guaranteed on 10 day notice. Special rates for part loads. LOCAL MOVING ALSO

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Kann's—Second Floor

Canada Called Best Interpreter of United States to Great Britain

(Continued from Page 1)
effective co-operation with the rest of America. It is not worth much. Picking up Dean Corbett's reference to the desirability of Canada joining the Pan-American Union, George Young, British diplomat and Laborite, foresaw in this development the growth of a Pan-American League of Nations.

Mr. Young did not look with disfavor upon such an outcome, but suggested it would be better if the League of Nations were itself reconstructed on a regional basis and the United States should become a member under such conditions as to preserve its interests in the Western Hemisphere.

Regional League of Nations
"I have never regretted," Mr. Young explained, "that the United States remained outside the League. But with the Pan-American Union, with its natural extension ultimately to include Canada and the other British states on the American side of the Atlantic, I believe it would be better both for the League of Nations and for the United States if the League were re-organized so as to conduct its affairs regionally."

"Excellent Debating Society"
As to the Pan-American Union he did not feel that as present constituted it was a very effective instrument of international collaboration and that while it was an excellent debating society, its debates had never seemed to have much effect upon the policies of its members.

"But," he added, "if the union can effect any measure of disarmament, safeguard the health of the continent, codify its international law and erect a solid system of agreements for the pacific settlement of disputes, then I think we ought to belong to it."

Dean Corbett said that Canadian interests in the Far East were essentially identical with those of the United States, and that with the establishment of an orderly and unified government in China, Canada looked forward to the ultimate removal of limitations imposed by the United States upon Chinese autonomy.

Frederick S. Snyder, chairman of the board of the Institute of American Meat Packers, addressing the round table on trade problems, said that far from facing any real shortage, the farmers of North America were suffering mainly from overproduction.

Mr. Snyder urged the abandonment of the so-called "consent decree" by which the leading meat packers are restrained from becoming proprietors of retail grocery stores and from owning any interest in chain grocery stores. He contended that as stock grocery stores are allowed to combine to purchase packing houses and distribute their products, the reverse should be similarly permissible.

He observed that while the food buying power of the population may seem large in the aggregate, it would be only 38 cents per capita a week if equally distributed.

Concessions to Egypt
George Young in his round table on post-war constitutional changes declared Great Britain had made substantial concessions to Egypt in the recent draft treaty now submitted to the Egyptian Government. The new treaty, he contended, restored the constitution and Parliament and the British garrison is withdrawn from the canal zone.

Mr. Young said that no change of imperial relations could alter the intimate relationship between the British Empire and Egypt due to Egypt controlling Britain's main line of communications, but he felt that the relationship was now placed on a basis of diplomatic alliance between two independent peoples.

Pending the ultimate signing of the newly drafted arbitration treaties for the Pan-American republics, Prof. Herbert I. Priestley, of the University of California, leader of the round table on Latin-American affairs, said a distinct advance in the expression of the Spanish-American attitude was made at the Washington arbitration conference last December, and he hoped that the ratification of the treaties might not be so limited by reservations as to keep them from marking a forward step in the solution of American problems.

Dr. Andre Siegfried, French economist and political student, traced the circuitous lines of France's dozen or more political groups and their relative influence.

"France," he said, "seems to come mainly under the influence of three different regions: first, the South, with its eloquence and political sagacity; secondly, the East, with its reason; thirdly, the Center, yesterday Bonapartist and radical today—its thrifty mountaineers for whom we have already expressed our admiration. What a curious crew, with its mysticism tied up in its famous old stockings—in a word, France."

British Censors Ban 'Martin Luther' Film
LONDON.—The eleventh hour ban on the presentation of the German film, "Martin Luther," by the British Board of Film Censors after arrangements had been made for its production at Shaftsbury Avenue Pavilion is criticized in a letter to the Home Secretary by the council of the Protestant Alliance.

"It is felt," says the council, "prohibition of the film was due to some influence of which the public is unaware. Matters of this nature which concern the public and which are of educational value should be carefully and impartially considered and not be subject to hasty decision by a board which has no official standing with the Government and whose chairman, as is known, is a member of a church which would not look with favor upon a film of this nature."

According to Stuart Davis, who imported the film into England, the whole spirit of the film is reverence for religion and a faithful representation of the great Protestant reformer's life. "I was prepared to meet the board as far as possible," said Mr. Davis. "I agreed to certain smaller details being taken out but when they insisted that scenes showing sales of indulgences must be cut then I felt I was up against a fundamental point and so for the time being the film is definitely banned."

FINER RADIO RESULTS TO GET PRIZE AWARDS
NEW YORK.—Establishment of a foundation to promote better radio programs through the award of six prizes each year for outstanding performances has just been announced by the Freed-Eismann Radio Corporation. It will be known as the Joseph D. R. Freed Foundation. The first prize will be awarded the radio-casting station presenting the "outstanding program of each year," the announcement said.

One award will go to the radio artist doing the best work, whether singer, orator or conductor, while another will be given to the agency presenting the best advertising program.

STOCK INDUSTRY AIDED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Definite announcement that the Government of British Columbia proposes to give substantial financial assistance for the improvement of the quality of live stock was made by the Premier, S. F. Tolmie, in the course of an address before live-stock men.

Co-operating with the British Empire Marketing Board, the Government will pay the freight from Great Britain on importations of live stock of approved breed, on condition that the animals are not sold outside the Province within a period of three years.

NIGHT COURSES FOR PRINTERS
NEW YORK.—Free courses in commercial and advertising typography, cost-finding and estimating for printers have just been announced by the Washington Irving Evening High School, Irving Place, near Seventeenth Street. Each course will be given two evenings a week. Registration begins Sept. 4.

Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Our Complete Collections of
Women's Apparel and Accessories
have an enviable reputation for their up-to-the-minute smartness and moderate prices.

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Incorporated
PLUMBING TINNING & HEATING
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MAZDA LAMPS FOR SALE
Phone Columbia 2806-2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breslau
1307-9-11-13 G ST.
The Friendly Shop
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Value is emphasized by the style as well as the quality in our new Fall display of
DRESSES AND COATS

SEMI-ANNUAL Luggage Sale
in time for vacation. Reductions from 10% to 50%
CASTENS LEATHER GOODS
313 N. Charles St. 1314 G St. Baltimore Washington

ANTIQUE
Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects
A. F. Arnold
1323 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. Phone Decatur 1400

Long Distance Moving
Padded vans, expert white employees. Return load rates guaranteed on 10 day notice. Special rates for part loads. LOCAL MOVING ALSO

United States Storage Co., Inc.
422 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wardrobe Trunks & Hand Luggage by INNOVATION
The "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks Have 5 Exclusive Innovations:
Swinging, extendable bars. Detachable, transferable hangers. An unlined top. Corrugated-fibre armor. Lighter weight, yet greater strength.
The "Innovation" Hand Luggage is equally unique.
Booklet on request.
INNOVATION TRUNK CO.
Retail Headquarters for the Smartest Trunks, Hand Luggage and Chests
10

TARIFF ATTACK WILL EXTEND TO PRESENT DUTIES

Democrats and Progressives
Not to Stop With Hawley-
Smoot Bill

WASHINGTON.—The tariff content in the Senate will be more than a challenge of the increased rates proposed by the Smoot-Hawley bill Democrats and Progressives, it is known, propose to widen their attack to include rates in the existing Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

Amendments are being prepared which will slash not only the duties proposed by the new tariff measure, but those already in existence. This attack is to be directed chiefly against industrial items.

The Smoot-Hawley bill proposes considerable increases in sugar duties, but several Progressives take the position that even the existing rates are exorbitant and should be lowered.

Example of "Exploitation"

An illustration of their contention that the Smoot-Hawley bill is "exploitative," the Progressives through the Tariff Bureau, which they have established to assist in their tariff contest, cite the increase from 15 to 40 percent in the tariff duty on agate buttons proposed in the measure.

The agate button is an insignificant article of commerce," the bureau declares. "It is only significant because it furnishes a clear example of the methods followed in boosting rates to a point that will provide insurance to manufacturers."

"Translated into terms consumers will understand, the proposed rate, if adopted, will mean that button buyers will be compelled to pay five times as much for an inferior button as they are now paying for the improved button. Agate buttons are used on garments worn chiefly by workers and farmers."

"Not Even Protection"

"There is not even the justification of protection" for this proposed increase, it is declared. Agate buttons are not produced in the United States. The object of this duty is to force the substitution of certain waste products of button factories—mill sweepings—they were called by witnesses who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to advocate the embargo.

In theory, the case resembles the proposal to put an embargo tariff on bananas in order to compel the consumer to buy and eat

apples," says the bureau. "One demand is as unreasonable as the other."

"This misuse of the principle of protection almost defies restrained comment. Not only is the price insurance theory involved, but the price which consumers must pay for buttons is increased 400 percent for no better reason than that the public, regardless of its wishes, may be forced to buy and use material which otherwise would be thrown on the waste dump."

Harvard Expedition Off to Gulf Stream

Marine life in the Gulf Stream is the object of a joint study to be made by Harvard University and the United States Bureau of Fisheries. In an expedition that started when the U. S. S. Albatross II sailed on Aug. 24 from the Boston Navy Yard, the trip is to last about a month.

Equipment more elaborate than any used previously for similar tests and studies is on board. Several pieces of apparatus will be used for the first time. Among these are water bottles designed by Dr. Henry Bigelow of Harvard for tabulating temperatures and taking samples of water at various depths, automatic nets for taking specimens of marine life at different depths, and laboratory instruments for analyzing sea water chemically.

C. O. D. Iselin, 26, Gardner Emmons, Robert Macdonald, and A. H. Parker are the Harvard investigators taking the trip. Capt. W. G. Carlson is skipper of the Albatross II, with a crew of 27 men.

This Holstein Worth Her Weight in Butter

CALGARY, Alta.—A unique way of emphasizing the record production of Strathmore Holstein prize cow, from the Canadian Pacific Railway's experimental farm in southern Alberta, was recently shown at Calgary when 370 eight-gallon milk cans were placed on exhibit. These 370 cans were required to hold the milk this prize cow had produced in the last year.

In addition, to emphasize Strathmore's milk production of 1267 pounds for the past year, an arch at one end of the exhibit was constructed of 1267 butter cartons.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE UP

ROME (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture received from the Government of India a report showing the cotton acreage sown to be 15,800,000 acres, as compared to 15,200,000 last year and 14,200,000 an average for five years. The increased acreage is estimated to be 4.5 percent more than last year and 11.7 more than the average.

Ford Plants Save Millions in Waste From Diamonds to Blotting Papers

DETROIT, Mich.—Some most unusual items find their way into the revenue-producing scrap heaps at the plants of the Ford Motor Company.

Among these items are a carload of blotting paper each week, sale of scrap iron and a huge amount of coke. Sale of scrap of all kinds last year netted the company \$2,573,877.60. This figure represents only scrap that was sold; vast quantities in addition were salvaged and converted into use by the company.

Next to the sale of coke, the largest single item in revenue-producing by-products is scrap metal. Twenty-eight freight cars on an average pull out of the plants each day loaded with metal shavings and trimmings about 500 tons. More than half of this represents trimmings from machine shops and is sold to outside mills for conversion into new metal.

The rest of the metal scrap is of the type worked entirely in open-hearth furnaces and a considerable volume of such waste never leaves the Ford plant, being converted there for further use.

The blotting paper is salvaged after use as a cushion between plates of glass. It loses none of its value as blotting paper and is resold.

Silver is recovered from salts used in the photographic department; diamonds are salvaged from hard cutting tools and not the least are the left-overs from the wool upholstery. This latter waste is sold to an optical firm to be made into polishers for eyeglasses.

RIOTING ACCOMPANIES ELECTION IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Torreón dispatches to Mexico City newspapers report rioting Aug. 25 in several parts of the State of Coahuila, where gubernatorial elections were held.

Nazario S. Ortiz Garza was the Government or Revolutionary Party candidate and Virgil Alvarado Robles was the Anti-Revolutionist candidate. Returns were insufficient to indicate the result, which was of unusual nationwide interest since the same two parties are opposed in the presidential campaign.

An easy way to polish cars

Recommended by four leading makers of quality cars

It is unnecessary to put a lot of hard work into cleaning your automobile. I-SIS will help you do it in less time and with less effort than ever before.

I-SIS instantly dissolves the dull coating of dirt and grime—reveals the car's beautiful color—leaves a gleaming, polished surface which is not receptive to flying dust. Contains no harmful grit. In home, church or office, try I-SIS on the furniture. Leaves no oily film to collect dust and soil clothes.

I-SIS
AUTO POLISH
Send 25c for Trial Bottle
I-SIS LABORATORIES, Inc.
20 Jones Lane, New York City

Built for Governor Who Never Saw It



Craddock House, Medford, Mass.

Craddock House in Medford Described as Oldest Now Known in New England

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Colony celebration in the summer of 1929.

On ship street, toward East Medford from Medford, Mass., is a house built in 1628 and commonly known as the Craddock House. It is spoken of as the oldest house extant in New England.

Matthew Craddock was a London merchant and ship owner of substance who invested heavily in the Massachusetts Company.

He was the Governor in England of the Massachusetts Company, and the peremptory authority he exerted is illustrated in the case of one Ralph Smith, a preacher who, after his goods had been stowed on board the ship for the journey to America, was suspected of being a Separatist.

Craddock did not wish to delay the starting of the ship in order to investigate Mr. Smith thoroughly so he sent Endicott an order saying of Smith "unless he will be conformable to our Government, you suffer him

not to remain within the limits of our grant."

Craddock's affairs, as member of the Long Parliament representing the City of London, and as Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, kept him so busy that he never had time to visit the country in which he had so large a stake and the Medford house, together with one he had built at Marblehead and another at Ipswich, never received him as a resident.

The fact that he had the houses built is proof that he constantly expected to come out to America. He complained bitterly of the way his agents in America managed his affairs.

In 1629 Wood wrote in his "New England Prospect" of Medford, "Mystic is seated by the water side very pleasantly. . . . On the west side of the river the Governor hath a farm where he keeps most of his cattle."

"On the east side is Mr. Craddock's Plantation, where he hath impaled a part, where he keeps his cattle, till he can store it with deer. Here, likewise, he is at charges of ship-building."

NEW YORK SEEKS SPEAKEASY CONTROL

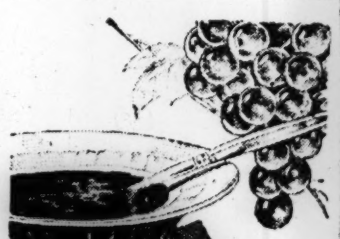
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The National United Committee for Law Enforcement, of which Clinton N. Howard is chairman, has been invited by the Constitutional Campaign Committee here to co-operate in a campaign in support of the Constitution and against the speakeasies in New York City. It has just been announced by J. Wesley Hughes, secretary of the local organization, Mr. Hughes said that the campaign would be undertaken in early September.

The Constitutional Campaign Committee, of which David Barnett is chairman, recently endorsed William H. Bennett as dry Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, against Fiorello H. LaGuardia, choice of the Republican-Fusion group.

HAWAII ADDS 441 TO ITS POPULATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaii on June 30, 1929, had a total population of 357,649 as compared with 353,208 on the same date a year ago, an increase of 4,441, while during the last fiscal period the population of Honolulu grew to 115,260 against 114,620 on June 30, 1928, according to census statistics.

The number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the territory is now 137,407 as compared with 126,004 a year ago, an increase of 14,403, while the number of Filipinos in the islands is 63,859, a gain of 1,855 in the year. These two lead the racial groups in point of population.



**We just Adored
Your Party...**

"And my—what a marvelous punch you served!"

"Perfectly simple. . . . I was with it in 5 minutes! The recipe is on the label."

Try this, too—

Welch's for your breakfast fruit juice. A pint serves five. . . . more if diluted!

**Welch's
Grape Juice**

gan. Having studied law during his first years of teaching, Dr. Jenks was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1881. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Halle, Germany, in 1885.

While teaching became his major pursuit, Dr. Jenks' knowledge of law, economics and government led to his serving as an expert various federal commissions and other special committees many times at the request of foreign governments.

Birds Win Friends in the Transvaal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG.—An African ornithological society, which will have as its aim the stimulation of national interest in bird life and its protection, is being formed in the Transvaal.

"Under the influence of the inspiring surroundings of the South African countryside," says Austin Roberts of the Pretoria Museum, "people in this country have naturally developed as wide an interest in aviculture, bird conservation and protection, zoology, and field study as in any other country, yet we find that no society exists here to foster and encourage the requirements of ornithologists."

WATERVILLE, N. Y., GETS NEW AUDITORIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—George Eastman of Rochester has just made his native village of Waterville, near here, a \$50,000 present to defray cost of construction and equipment of an auditorium at the Waterville Central School.

The Board of Education of the village will have the name "Eastman Auditorium" cut in the stonework, and place a bronze tablet with the legend that the hall was built and equipped in memory of George Washington Eastman, and Maria Kilborn Eastman by their son George Eastman, who was born in Waterville.

CITY SCHOOL TO TRY RELIGIOUS TRAINING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—Week-day religious education in co-operation with the public schools has been made possible for the first time here by action of the Chicago Board of Education. Under the arrangement, the children will attend religious classes of an acceptable standard conducted by churches jointly or individually outside the school. In every case the child must have the parents' written consent. The plan is to be made an experiment for two years in a North Side community.

PLAYS PIANO 71 HOURS

BERLIN (AP)—Helmut Arntz has been playing the piano without interruption for 74 hours and claims he has beaten the record of the American, Jack Vanderbilt, whose best was 72 hours. There were 2000 persons watching him.

DETROIT TUNNEL BUILT ON LAND, SUNK IN RIVER

Seams of Tube Sections
Made Water-Tight by
Arc Welding Process

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Arc welding, by which the seams in great steel tubes may be made watertight, has made it possible to construct a vehicular tunnel on dry land, float it to position, and sink it in place in the Detroit River.

This method, employed on the new tube between this city and Windsor, Can., has been found so successful that the tunnel is being built in sections six miles down the river from the tunnel site, by the Canadian Bridge Company, and these sections are launched like a ship and floated into place.

Each 250-foot section of the tunnel, with an inside diameter of 31 feet and an outside diameter of 35 feet, is constructed on regular launching ways.

The sections are built up of 24-foot strips of steel plate electrically welded. After all the joints are tested for possible leaks, bulkheads are placed at either end, and the huge 450-ton tube is launched. Next some 4200 cubic yards of concrete are poured in to form the lining and outside covering. Now weighing approximately 8000 tons, the shell is towed up the river to the tunnel site and sunk into the ditch in the river bed that has been dredged out for it. It is expected that most of the sections will be in place before cold weather comes.

The approaches are being bored by the largest shield ever used in North America. It is 35 feet in diameter and 15 feet long. The tunnel

from the corner of Randolph and Atwater Streets in Detroit to the river edge, 466 feet in length, was completed early this summer and the shield, which was transferred to the Windsor side where it is now working on the 984-foot approach to the river from that side.

The completed tunnel will be almost three-quarters of a mile long, approximately one-half a mile of which will be under the river. The roadway will be 22 feet wide and will allow a clearance of more than 14 feet overhead. The width of the roadway will permit the operation of two lanes of traffic continuously with ample space left for a third lane in case of an emergency.

TOY BALLOON GOES 500 MILES

SHARON, Pa. (AP)—A toy balloon, released here at the forty-sixth annual reunion of the Davis family, traveled more than 500 miles to Lenox, Mass. B. A. Davis, Sharpsville, Pa., said the balloon was launched from the little bag covered the distance in 24 hours.

PERTH WATER LINE BUILT ACROSS RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PERTH, Scot.—Operations in connection with the new water supply known as the Woody Island scheme, are now nearing completion, and congratulations are due the corporation of Perth for carrying out a difficult problem of engineering.

To cross the river no fewer than 39 cofferdams were constructed, and it was found necessary to pump for weeks 3000 tons of water per day in order that the excavation and concrete work inside the cofferdam could be carried out.

From the west bank of the river the water is carried in 30-inch diameter steel pipes 25 feet long through the North Inch, where it will be connected up with the existing supply pipe.



Is Your COLLEGE ROOM

that Inviting Place Where
the Whole Crowd Gathers

—to eat, to visit, to
play cards, to settle
the affairs of nations?

Will you have stowaway places for your "eats" and tricky new ways of preparing and serving food? Will you have tables and stands enough for lamps, victrola and records? And a place where you can—occasionally—do some studying?

Stern Brothers are prepared to make your college room a centre of activity and attraction and invite you to select your college furniture and practical accessories here to insure an outstanding social success for your room this year.

What's New?

College Seal Lampshades, 3.95
College Seal Wastebaskets, 4.95
College Seal Pillows, 6.45
Custom Made Bedspreads, 11.95 to 48.95
Pewter Pen Sets, 6.95
Pewter Desk Sets, 12.50 and 22.50
Modern Rugs of "Mosaic" Furs 42.50 to 150.00

Let's Eat!

Card Tables, 1.50 to 18.50
Tea Wagons, 19.75 to 49.00
Tea Sets, 4.95 to 19.50
Beverage Sets, 1.95 to 32.50
Electric Percolators, 3.25 to 9.95
Electric Chafing Dishes, 14.50 to 18.50
Tin Cake Boxes, 2.25 to 4.95
Linen Bridge Sets, 2.95 to 20.00

And Just for Fun...

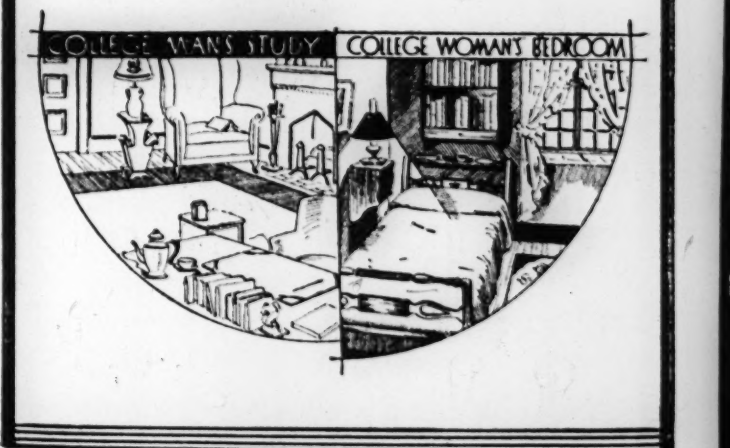
Portable Phonographs, 15.00 to 35.00
Bridge Card Sets, 1.00 to 8.50
Card Sets, 3.95 to 27.50
Anagrams, 50c and 1.00

You Must Sleep Sometime

Daybeds, 39.75 to 300.00
Studio Cots, 7.50 to 37.50
Mattresses, 13.50 to 72.00
Bed Pillows, 2.25 to 15.00
Comfortables, 3.25 to 13.50
Blankets, 6.50 to 18.00

BUSY! Do Not Disturb

Desk Sets, 4.50 to 25.00
Portfolios, 1.95 to 22.50
Book Ends, 1.50 to 29.50
Fountain Pens, 1.50 to 7.50
Egyptian Parchment Writing Paper, 75c pkg.
Egyptian Parchment Envelopes, 45c pkg.
French Stationery, 75c to 3.50 box
Diaries, 2.50 to 5.00
Desk Lamps, 2.95 to 11.95



**CLIFTON B. LUND
JEWELER**
Watches—Diamonds
208 Devon Street Boston
at Arlington Street 2nd Floor

ASK FOR
**WILHOITE'S
Peanut Butter
Sandwiches**
at leading Soda Fountains
and Lunchettes
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE—WILHOITE
SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Man Is Looking Ahead

He has figured out how much he's earned in the past few years and how much he has saved. He's ready with each week's savings to put it into a bank account. He's saved \$10.00. He's ready to start a new business. He's ready to start a new business. He's ready to start a new business.

41 C. Dividend Paid Since 1919
Compounded Quarterly
National Savings Bank
70-72 State St. Albany, N. Y.
Write and receive a copy of a Thrift Plan
Book. The National Bank Messenger in the
City.

TARIFF ATTACK WILL EXTEND TO PRESENT DUTIES

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Not to Stop With Hawley-
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DETROIT, Mich.—Some most unusual items find their way into the revenue-producing scrap heaps at the plants of the Ford Motor Company.

Among these items are a carload of blotting paper each week, sale of scrap iron and a huge amount of coke. Sale of scrap of all kinds last year netted the company \$2,573,877.60. This figure represents only scrap that was sold; vast quantities in addition were salvaged and converted into use by the company.

Next to the sale of coke, the largest single item in revenue-producing by-products is scrap metal. Twenty-eight freight cars on an average pull out of the plants each day loaded with metal shavings and trimmings—about \$60 tons. More than half of this represents trimmings from ma-

chine shops and is sold to outside mills for conversion into new metal. The rest of the metal scrap is of the type worked entirely in open-hearth furnaces and a considerable volume of such waste never leaves the Ford plant, being converted there for further use.

The blotting paper is salvaged after use as a cushion between plates of glass. It loses none of its value as blotting paper and is resold.

Silver is recovered from salts used in the photographic department; diamonds are salvaged from hard cutting tools and not the least are the left-overs from the wool upholstery. This latter waste is sold to an optical firm to be made into polishers for eyeglasses.

RIOTING ACCOMPANIES ELECTION IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Torreón dispatches to Mexico City newspapers report rioting Aug. 25 in several parts of the State of Coahuila, where gubernatorial elections were held.

Nazario S. Ortiz Garza was the Government or Revolutionary Party candidate and Vito Alessio Robles was the Anti-Revolutionist candidate. Returns were insufficient to indicate the result, which was of unusual nation-wide interest since the same two parties are opposed in the presidential campaign.



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Built for Governor Who Never Saw It



Craddock House, Medford, Mass.

Craddock House in Medford Described as Oldest Now Known in New England

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

On ship Street, toward East Medford from Medford, Mass., is a house built in 1638 and commonly known as the Craddock House. It is spoken of as the oldest house extant in New England.

Matthew Craddock was a London merchant and ship owner of substance who invested heavily in the Massachusetts Company.

He was the Governor in England of the Massachusetts Company, and the peremptory authority he exerted is illustrated in the case of one Ralph Smith, a preacher who, after his goods had been stored on board the ship for the journey to America, was suspected of being a Separatist.

Craddock did not wish to delay the starting of the ship in order to investigate Mr. Smith thoroughly so he sent Endicott an order saying of Smith "unless he will be comfortable to our Government, you suffer him

not to remain within the limits of our grant."

Craddock's affairs, as member of the Long Parliament representing the City of London, and as Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony kept him so busy that he never had time to visit the country in which he had so large a stake and the Medford house, together with one he had built at Marblehead and another at Ipswich, never received him as a resident.

The fact that he had the houses built is proof that he constantly expected to come out to America. He complained bitterly of the way his agents in America managed his affairs.

In 1639 Wood wrote in his "New England Prospect" of Medford, "Mystic is seated by the water side very pleasantly. . . . On the west side of the river the Governor hath a farm where he keeps most of his cattle."

"On the east side is Mr. Craddock's Plantation, where he hath impaled a part, where he keeps his cattle, till he can store it with deer. Here, likewise, he is at charges of ship-building."

NEW YORK SEEKS SPEAKEASY CONTROL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The National United Committee for Law Enforcement, of which Clinton N. Howard is chairman, has been invited by the Constitutional Campaign Committee here to co-operate in a campaign in support of the Constitution and against the speakeasies in New York City. It has just been announced by J. Wesley Hughes, secretary of the local organization. Mr. Hughes said that the campaign would be undertaken in early September.

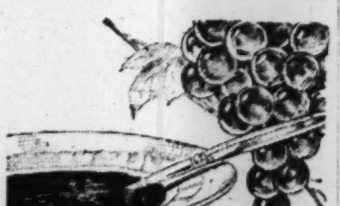
The Constitutional Campaign Committee, of which David Barnett is chairman, recently endorsed William H. Bennett as dry Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, against Fiorello H. LaGuardia, choice of the Republican-Fusion group.

HAWAII ADDS 4441 TO ITS POPULATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaii on June 30, 1929, had a total population of 357,649 as compared with 353,208 on the same date a year ago, an increase of 4,441, while during the last fiscal period the population of Honolulu grew to 116,260 against 114,630 on June 30, 1928, according to census statistics.

The number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the territory is today 127,407 as compared with 136,004 a year ago, an increase of 1403, while the number of Filipinos in the islands is 63,863, a gain of 1895 in the year. These two lead the racial groups in point of population.



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san. Having studied law during his first years of teaching, Dr. Jenks was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1881. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Lund, Germany, in 1883.

Birds Win Friends in the Transvaal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG.—An African ornithological society, which will have as its aim the stimulation of national interest in bird life and its protection, is being formed in the Transvaal.

"Under the influence of the inspiring spirit of the South African countryside," says Austin Roberts of the Pretoria Museum, "people in this country have naturally developed as wide an interest in aviculture, bird conservation and protection, zoology and field study as in any other country, yet we find that no society exists here to foster and encourage the requirements of ornithologists."

WATERVILLE, N. Y., GETS NEW AUDITORIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—George Eastman of Rochester has just made his native village of Waterville, near here, a \$50,000 present to defray cost of construction and equipment of an auditorium at the Waterville Central School.

The Board of Education of the village will have the name "Eastman Auditorium" cut in the stonework, and place a bronze tablet with the legend that the hall was built and equipped in memory of George Washington Eastman, and Maria Kilborn Eastman, by their son George Eastman, who was born in Waterville.

CITY SCHOOL TO TRY RELIGIOUS TRAINING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Week-day religious education in co-operation with the public schools has been made possible for the first time here by action of the Chicago Board of Education. Under the arrangement, the children will attend religious classes of an acceptable standard conducted by churches jointly or individually outside the school. In every case the child must have the parents' written consent. The plan is to be made an experiment for two years in a North Side community.

PLAYS PIANO 74 HOURS

BERLIN (AP)—Helmut Arntz has been playing the piano without interruption for 74 hours and claims he has beaten the record of the American, Jack Vanderbilt, whose best was 72 hours. There were 2000 persons watching him.

DETROIT TUNNEL BUILT ON LAND, SUNK IN RIVER

Seams of Tube Sections
Made Water-Tight by
Are Welding Process

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Arc welding, by which the seams in great steel tubes may be made watertight, has made it possible to construct a vehicular tunnel on dry land, float it to position, and sink it in place in the Detroit River.

This method, employed on the new tube between this city and Windsor, Can., has been found so successful that the tunnel is being built in sections six miles down the river from the tunnel site, by the Canadian Bridge Company, and these sections are launched like a ship and floated into place.

Each 250-foot section of the tunnel, with an inside diameter of 31 feet and an outside diameter of 35 feet, is constructed on regular launching ways.

The sections are built up of 24-foot strips of steel plate electrically welded. After all the joints are tested for possible leaks, bulkheads are placed at either end, and the huge 450-ton tube is launched. Next some 4200 cubic yards of concrete are poured in to form the lining and outside covering. Now weighing approximately 8000 tons, the shell is towed up the river to the tunnel site and sunk into the ditch in the river bed that has been dredged out for it. It is expected that most of the sections will be in place before cold weather comes.

The approaches are being bored by the largest shield ever used in North America. It is 35 feet in diameter and 15 feet long. The tunnel

from the corner of Randolph and Atwater Streets in Detroit to the river edge, 466 feet in length, was completed early this summer and the shield was transferred to the Windsor side where it is now working on the 956-foot approach to the river from that side.

The completed tunnel will be almost three-quarters of a mile long, approximately one-half a mile of which will be under the river. The roadway will be 23 feet wide and will allow a clearance of more than 14 feet overhead. The width of the roadway will permit the operation of two lanes of traffic continuously with ample space left for a third lane in case of an emergency.

TOY BALLOON GOES 500 MILES
SHARON, Pa. (AP)—A toy balloon, released here at the forty-ninth annual reunion of the Davis family, traveled more than 500 miles to Lenox, Mass. B. A. Davis, Sharpsville, received a letter from Lenox indicating the little bag covered the distance in 24 hours.

PERTH WATER LINE BUILT ACROSS RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, Scot.—Operations in connection with the new water supply known as the Wemyss Island scheme, are now nearing completion, and congratulations are due the corporation of Perth for carrying out a difficult problem of engineering.

To cross the river no farther than 23 cofferdams were constructed, and it was found necessary to pump for weeks 1000 tons of water per day in order that the excavation and concrete work inside the cofferdam could be carried out.

From the west bank of the river the water is carried in 30-inch diameter steel pipes 25 feet long through the North Inch, where it will be connected up with the existing supply pipe.



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BOMBAY WANTS TO GET ITS MAIL BY AIRPLANE

Rail Service to Karachi—Present Airways Terminal Called Inadequate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The importance of Karachi as a terminal of the India-London air mail service has naturally attracted increased attention to the question of more rapid transit connections between that city and other large and important cities of India.

An official of the Imperial Airways in London has expressed the view that "instead of attempting to speed up the England-India air service it would be helped much better by present by pressing forward the scheme for the provision of feeder lines in India. It is pointed out that the railway service from Karachi is poor." So far as present rail connection between Karachi and Bombay is concerned, the chief difficulty is the great distance. The route, which is somewhat roundabout journey through the Indian desert. On the other hand, the journey by sea, which is only 500 miles, can be accomplished in about 35 hours.

The need for air service between Bombay and Karachi has been expressed in communication addressed by the Bombay (European) Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India. The suggestions of the Bombay Chamber have been strongly supported by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. The European Chamber feels strongly that Bombay, one of the most important cities of the Empire, is placed at a very great disadvantage by not being in direct aerial touch with the Imperial Airways at Karachi and expresses hope that plans may be made for a direct connection between Bombay and Karachi with an efficient air mail service without which Bombay cannot derive full advantage from the India-London service.

The Chamber believes that an extension of the air mail service to Bombay and southern India and Ceylon is not only in importance to that of Calcutta and Rangoon, which is contemplated. Whether such a service should be operated by land machines or seagoing machines is a matter for experts to decide. So far as the Bombay Chamber is concerned, it is bound in suitable harbors and waters, the European merchants feel that seaplanes would be more suitable than land machines.

CABINET PONDS PLAN TO SATISFY THE BRITISH LEFT

(Continued from Page 1)

the freethands of the Labor Party. Certainly in the field of domestic policy the Labor Cabinet has thus far made no proposals in advance of those which would have been made by a Cabinet composed of Liberals, or even of Young Conservatives. Differences there have been in foreign policy, but even here the change (no less important, nevertheless) is in tone and manner rather than fundamentals.

Socialists Not So Socialistic

What has emerged clearly from the first two months of the new administration is that a Socialist Government is not being socialistic. This may make it more palatable to the Opposition in the House of Commons, but what about its own supporters? Do the hesitations and tentative advances which the Government has made spring merely from a desire not to cause alarm?

Is an attempt to be made to put in the statute book the far-reaching promises made in the party's electoral manifesto, Labor and the Nation, or were these promises merely "window dressing"?

The election manifesto promised immediate repeal of the eight-hour law for miners. The King's speech mentioned, albeit vaguely, control of

mineral rights. Legislation—its nature unspecified—has been promised for the autumn.

The Government showed uncertainty and delay in respect of raising the school age to 15 years, although here it has bowed to the wishes of many of its trade union supporters who wish to send their children out to work at 14 instead of waiting another year.

Mr. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, and especially charged with the unemployment problem, has been most cautious. Indeed, from present indications, it might even be anticipated that the Labor Government may come to consider the far-reaching scheme set forth in the Liberal Yellow Book as "revolutionary."

Government Moves Slowly

The Government has not moved to change some of the administrative regulations under the Insurance Acts which were bitterly complained of by the Labor Party when it was in opposition. Great caution was shown in respect of the recognition of Russia. The refusal to admit Trotsky drew criticism from the Liberals.

There are other counts in the indictment which the Left Wing members of the Labor Party are already engaged in drawing up. The Independent Labor Party group in the House of Commons now numbers 141 out of 287 members. In 1924 there were 114 Independent Labor Party adherents out of a parliamentary contingent of 150.

The proportions show a material decline in the influence of the Independent Labor Party, which has always been far more Marxist than the other elements which make up the Labor Party. But there are in the House a number of able Independent Labor Party members with considerable followings in the country. They have already shown far greater independence than do private members under Conservative or Liberal governments. They will be constantly arguing that the Labor Cabinet should proceed with the measures necessary to inaugurate "Socialism in Our Time."

Hostile questions to ministers will come not only from the Opposition, but from government supporters. Amendments to legislation will be tabled and the House will be forced to divide on the question of whether ministerial bills should not be made more radical.

Faces Test at Next Session

Some preliminary indication of the strength of the Left Wing movement will be given at the Labor Party's annual conference, which this year meets at Brighton (Sept. 20 to Oct. 4).

If it should appear that at the next session of Parliament, Mr. MacDonald will have to placate his own party as well as a sufficient section of the Opposition to keep him from being put into a minority, his burdens will be increased. For the next six months, however, or even perhaps for a year, the Opposition will not wish a change of Government.

The election clearly showed that the country wished the Labor Party to have a chance. Standards of fair play in politics—higher perhaps in England than elsewhere—insure that change to the Labor Party, Mr. MacDonald, therefore, need not be as cautious as he has been. Barring deliberately extremist proposals or egregious administrative mistakes, his Government can count on fair play from the Opposition and this means tenure of office.

The attitude of the Opposition, therefore, can be counted upon as a support to the Government if its own private members wish it to move more quickly.

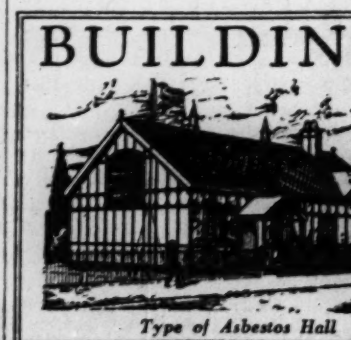
Meanwhile, "Toujours de l'audace" is decidedly not the motto of Great Britain's Government. The cynic has seen said that the election resulted in a "ministry of all the inquiries" rather than in a "ministry of all the talents."

Inquiries have been promised on the liquor trade, cotton, iron and steel, and electoral reform. Of these, electoral reform contains possibilities of the most serious political repercussions. Of the attitude that the Labor Government takes toward electoral reform depend the tactics of the Liberals, their future as a party, and indeed, the future character of the Labor Party itself.

15 CITIES OF OHIO HAVE CITY MANAGERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—A survey following the recent decision of Cleveland voters to retain that form of government shows 15 Ohio municipalities that have city managers: Ashtabula, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Dayton, East Cleveland, Gallipolis, Hamilton, Lima, Middletown, Painesville, Portsmouth, Sandusky, Springfield, Xenia. A sixteenth city, Zanesville, will vote at a special election on a proposed new charter providing for a city manager, to be chosen by a council of from five to nine members, who will be elected by proportional representation on a non-partisan basis.



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First Church of Christ, Scientist, Independence, Kan.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Opening services in the new edifice of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Eleventh and Main Streets, this city, were reported and the building described by the Independence Daily Reporter as follows:

"The building is of buff colored brick, trimmed with art stone. The roof is of red tile, and the combination of stone, brick and tile produces a very harmonious appearance."

"The design and plan of the church building is the work of Frank C. Walter, architect of Tulsa, and the construction work was under the direction of A. E. Todd & Son of this city."

"The entrance through the doors

is into a beautiful foyer from which two spacious stairways lead to the auditorium. On the left of the foyer is a checkroom for coats and hats. To the right two large iron grill doors lead to the west entrance, literature room and basement. Grecian grill work in wrought iron separates the foyer from the auditorium.

"The building includes a full basement, large and commodious auditorium, with two stairways on either side of the rear of the church leading to the balcony. The seating capacity, including the balcony, is 450."

"The architecture does not follow any of the conventional styles, but was designed exclusively by Mr. Walter for this church. The building is beautiful, dignified and expressive of the purposes for which it has been built and to which it will be devoted. It is a decided contribution to the church buildings of Independence."

Village of the Weather Prophets

IT IS probable that even comparatively few Berliners themselves ever visit Lindenberg. One travels southeastward past the 15 slender towers of the Königswusterhausen radio-casting station, not far from Berlin, and then two hours more by accommodation train. Two more slender towers come into view. They belong to Lindenberg, a peaceful village in whose streets hens, ducks and geese make a truly rural picture. But one hears, mingled with their cries, the hum of a Diesel motor.

It stands in the Lindenberg Observatory, which, built on a hill, with workshops for making instruments, a glass-enclosed observation room and a battlement, almost gives the impression of a castle. But the knights who occupy the castle are peaceful meteorologists, and the battlements, as one comes closer, metamorphose themselves into a meteorological observatory from which captive balloons are fed.

This building is the real heart of Germany's air traffic. If its motor should stop and the sender stop sending, if the captive balloons and kites no longer rose into the air, and if the professors should cease studying temperatures and air currents, that would mean the end of all organized air travel in the country. For this castle is Germany's central for the observation of meteorological conditions in the upper strata of the air. Indeed, it is the only station that makes regular observations of this kind, and is at the same time the largest and technically best equipped one in all Europe. Its service, moreover, is taken advantage of by the fliers of all countries.

The glass observation tower, which rests on a turntable, so that it can be adjusted to every varying wind, comes into action twice every 24 hours. A great box kite, of linen and bamboo, with a surface of some 12 square yards, is started upward with the help of a winch. Within a few minutes it disappears behind the clouds, and its height can be measured by the wire that holds it. It climbs three, four, five or even more miles, and smaller kites have to be coupled to the wire from time to time to help carry it, since the wire's dead weight reaches 130 pounds or more at the greatest altitude. On days when there is no wind, captive balloons are employed.

Both the kites and the balloons carry a delicate instrument which is a wonderful work of precision. On a paper cylinder it records the atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity at all altitudes attained. These curves are then translated into graphic meteorological terms. Observers in the many smaller stations scattered all over Germany radio their observations to

Lindenberg, and complete weather maps and reports are made up here and issued several times daily.

The entire material available is transmitted to the airports every hour by means of a code. At the Berlin airport a special observation airplane rises every day with a meteorologist to a height of from 5500 to 6500 yards. In addition to communicating the result of these observations to the air service, the observer also warns electrical power companies of serious impending electrical disturbances that may require shutting off the current from overland transmission lines.

Once a month, at the same hour, all the elevated weather observatories release free balloons, equipped with the recording device described. Some of these reach an altitude of more than 12 miles, more than twice the height of Mount Everest. Eventually they explode and set free a parachute, which brings down their instruments safely to earth. A notice attached to the parachute, the finder of which he will hand the instrument over to the nearest German consulate. Thence a diplomatic courier brings it to Lindenberg, where the former observations can be checked up.

The village inn in Lindenberg takes on a truly cosmopolitan aspect in the evening, when the visiting natural scientists gather. One finds there a Spaniard, a Hollander, a Swede and a Russian. Outwardly the place is only a ordinary country village, but in meteorology Lindenberg has become a world center.

Flight Timing Recorded by New Device, 'Hourometer'

Oakland, Calif. A TIMING device designed to record accurately the flying time of an airplane, has been invented by Malcolm C. Elrick and Eugene P. Fraser, two youths of this city. The device, known as an "hourometer," fastens onto the instrument board, and resembles an automobile speedometer.

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ing and contraction of the landing gear, which opens and closes an electrical circuit supplied by two dry cells or from the generator, starts the timing device the moment the plane leaves the ground, and stops it when a landing is made. Separate divisions of the dial of the instrument record the trip flying time and the total flying time. The device, designed especially for flying schools and air transport companies, has been successfully tested at the Oakland municipal airport.

Imperial Airways Carry Heavy Mails

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Imperial Airways, Ltd., are satisfied with the results of the first three months' working of the air mail between England and India.

According to Col. Harold Burchell, assistant manager, official figures show that since the inauguration of the service there has shown a steady increase in the total amount of mail carried.

The amount of mail from India is stated to have been doubled since the service started. The first plane to leave India carried 280 pounds of mail; for the last five weeks it carried mail from India totaling 525 pounds, and recently mail weighing 570 pounds was put aboard the air liner.

The statement advanced by some critics that the amount of mail carried is only a quarter of the airplane's carrying capacity refers to the large air liners on the comparatively short trans-European sector, and so is misleading. The paying load of the Hercules type airplanes, operating between Cairo and Karachi and specially built for tropical service, is 2500 pounds, of which 1320 pounds are allotted to six passengers at 220 pounds per passenger, and 630 pounds for special emergency equipment, leaving 650 pounds for mail and freight.

The remainder of the plane's capacity is taken by the crew, allotted 650 pounds. So instead of only a quarter of the capacity being taken up on the eastern sector, more than 84 per cent of the space allotted for mails has been utilized. Imperial Airways are not anxious to take passengers over the Persian Gulf sector until the hotel at Jask is completed.

Agents of Imperial Airways at Karachi expect there will always be a waiting list for passengers to England, so that airplanes will carry a full complement of passengers each journey, with no spare space for air mails should these exceed 700 pounds.

Rumanian Tariff Favors Peasants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government has just introduced a new tariff system. It is designed to favor the peasant and to remove undue protection from industries that are not on the way to become self-supporting.

It lowers the import duty on agricultural machinery and on articles essential to the advancement of agriculture, and raises the duty on agricultural products so as to protect Rumanian produce. It aims to facilitate commerce by encouraging exports and by enabling articles manufactured abroad to find a market in Rumania.

It has strict provisions against overproduction and the "dumping" of foreign goods in Rumania. Virgil, Magdareau, Minister, who wrote the law, hopes that on the basis of it he will be able to make helpful trade agreements with other countries.

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The Christian Science Monitor
2 ADELPHI TERRACE

Huge Netherlands Lamp Factory Enlightens Life of Its Workers

Philips Works Not Only Manufactures Bulbs and Tubes, but Has Built Model Town and Schools Where Employees May Enjoy Best of Opportunities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—In the province Noord-Brabant in the southern part of the Netherlands, a wonderful story of service is being told with bricks, mortar, concrete, and glass.

Here majestic factories, dominated by a 200-foot-high tower, hum with the labor of 50,000 employees. Such production reflects credit upon the enterprise of a young Dutch engineer, G. L. Philips, who in 1891 bought a small plant in Eindhoven (Noord-Brabant) for the manufacture of electric lamps.

A long stay in England had shown this young engineer that electric lamps were coming steadily into favor. He started out with 40 workmen. Difficult years followed, but finally after much experimenting a technically faultless lamp was evolved. It was seen, however, that production would not pay unless large quantities were manufactured, so the scope was widened and the export of lamps started.

Netherlands' Greatest Industry

This was the beginning of the greatest industry of the Netherlands, providing work for thousands of workers. In 1892 the factory produced 11,000 lamps; now their annual output is 70,000,000. During the war the Philips works took up glass manufacture, and daily production is now well over 350,000 bulbs, besides enormous quantities of tubes and rods. In 1928 alone buildings were added with an area of well over 120,000 square meters. A special laboratory is today equipped with the newest installations and scientific apparatus, and physicists and chemists are constantly making investigations. In this laboratory the famous Philips shortwave transmitter was built.

The management also pays considerable attention to the welfare of workers and their families, and in addition to this service has built a model garden city at Eindhoven, appropriately called Philips Town, where 1500 dwellings are leased to workmen at moderate rentals. Capabilities of the workers are given close study by the management, and no employee is retained in a position for which he is not suited. To further insure the co-operation of employees, a system of copartnership has been established, and a part of the annual bonus given in the form of shares, while a pension scheme per-

mits retirement at 60. This pension fund also supports widows and children of the workmen. It is an independent organization with a capital of 11,000,000 guilders (\$4,400,000).

Other Types of Service

The Philips-Van der Wilgen schoolships and the Philips-de Jongh Recreation Fund, help workers not otherwise able to pay for their children's studies, and provide physical and mental recreation.

The educational work of the institution has three outstanding features: normal, industrial, and education of girls for their future spheres as housewives and mothers. The trade classes are not only for the firm's future workers, but also include preparatory training for prospective foremen, overseers, typists and clerks. Lectures on natural science by professors and other experts are organized for the higher staff. A new section of this organization is the so-called orientation classes, designed to acquaint new employees with the outlines of the Philips organization, and with every day subjects. Schools for young children are also provided, and at present seven classes, with some 250 pupils, are under way.

Training for Girls

The Philips organization feels that the girl workers do not have sufficient opportunity to learn housekeeping, sewing, cooking and laundry work, and have, accordingly, installed evening classes. During the day children of about 13 years, who have left the elementary school—but are not yet allowed to work in the factories under the provisions of the Dutch laws—are instructed in the work they will later take up. These girls not only do not pay any tuition, but receive each a weekly salary of 2 1/2 guilders (\$1).

Recreation of workmen after their daily task is also considered by the Philips organization. Apart from the Philips school committee, there also exists a Sports Club, of which most young workmen are members.

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TWO POPULAR LINES

FARM ISOLATION IN SOUTH GIVES UP TO PROGRESS

Modern Conveniences Bring
City Man and Farmer
Into Closer Union

Progress of the South in manufacturing, shipping, and agriculture, and in building highways and public schools, is being reviewed in few stories, of which this is the third.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—To the line, "Oh, father's gone to market-town, he was up before the day," the Southern child now may add: "His motor car will bring him back in time to mow the hay."

New machinery and conveniences, better roads and more markets have come with a trend toward diversified farming, and all these have helped to develop the agriculture of the "New South." This is emphasized by authorities on the subject.

Father has more time now to spend in the home. His day in the field may be longer than that of the organized worker in industry, but he punches no clock; he can regulate his hours somewhat to suit his own convenience. He reads his farm journals and listens to a radio with the same leisure as that of his city neighbor. And, what seems more important, he feels that the man in the city is his neighbor.

Country and City Draw Closer
After making new acquaintances on frequent visits to market, father and his farmer friends have learned more about their city neighbor's needs. The merchant friend says that much of their produce can be used in the community, and he has shown an increased interest in the effect of "money" crops on his total sales of goods.

Increased contact of urban and rural groups has developed rather rapidly in the South. Home demonstration workers, community clubs and those for boys and girls' work have knit the farming groups more closely together. However, the South has many communities still in need of organization. A bill recently introduced by two southern legislators, asking Congress to appropriate \$12,000,000 for model rural settlements, showed that the farmers' social as well as economic problems are being recognized.

The relations between the newer industrial groups and those remaining on the farms may be expected to affect agriculture. Southern factories, while drawing workers from the fields, have increased the demand for farm products. The need for food crops should continue to aid diversification. Moving of the mills southward probably has not increased the demand for cotton goods. Women on the farms and in factories still prefer rayon hosiery and underwear to cotton, which costs about as much. The one-crop cotton farmer may expect no help from the new industrial workers except in a general way, it is felt.

Crop Follows the Market
Losses from one-crop farming were recognized by the producers years before they could make any noteworthy change. They wanted to diversify crops but had no selling organizations. Marketing remains the outstanding problem. Farmers assert that they need only an outlet for what they grow. Several states have organized marketing bureaus as the most substantial "farm relief" that they can provide.

Pulling away from the one-crop or even the two-crop idea follows easily where the markets can be found. "The transition may be gradual," William A. Graham of Raleigh (N. C.), Commissioner of Agriculture, points out, "but North Carolina's cotton reduction has come about through the willingness of our farmers and not because of any governmental coercion."

Eugene Talmadge of Atlanta, Ga., and G. W. Kolner of Richmond, Va., commissioners of agriculture in their states, agree that standardization and marketing of farm products are outstanding recent developments. Tennessee has expanded its division of markets and provided for grading, packing and shipping of fruits and vegetables. Alabama has enacted similar legislation. Florida markets such diverse crops that its produce map looks like an illuminated horn of plenty.

Cows and chickens do far more than make the proper setting for the southern farm home; they provide a new source of money surpassing that of several important crops. "Bossy" once gave milk to feed the children and fill the churn; now, several "bossies" help to supply the near-by creamery. The cackling hen is doing much to promote the welfare of the South.

Co-operative marketing has been taken up even in sparsely settled sections. Some Virginians transport poultry 40 miles to ship it in car lots. That State ranks first in the percentage of farms free from mortgages. Mr. Kolner says, "Livestock receipts—47 per cent of the Virginia farmers' gross income—and excellent apple orchards account for a large part of the prosperity. In 1928 Virginia received \$15,000,000 for fruit."

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\$10,000,000 for potatoes, \$13,000,000 for wheat, and \$7,000,000 for peanuts.

Texas Up in Forefront
Texas stands foremost among the Nation's farming states. From the Panhandle to the southern Rio Grande and Houston to El Paso one finds such diverse crops that he considers this State an agricultural empire.

George B. Terrell of Austin, Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "Texas is making as much progress in farming as any other state in the South."

He need not have limited his statement to this section. Texas, the leading cotton producer, where all the crops grown in 1919 exceeded 1,000,000,000 in value!

Mr. Terrell stresses the variety of crops rather than the great output of cotton.

"Our records show that we ship 32,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables each year. Also, the dairy and poultry businesses are increasing, and diversification is being adopted generally."

Milk plants recently built at Waco and Schulenberg exemplify the new trend of business. Tennessee, likewise, has seen the coming of milk plants; and in Mississippi, creameries have increased rapidly since 1912, partly because of excellent work done at the co-operative creamery in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Alabama has 20 creameries, some of which are being enlarged. Dairying brought \$50,000,000 into Tennessee in 1928, or more than the State received for cotton.

Not "everything is peaches down in Georgia," but that State sets more than any other except California for its peaches.

Fruit Market Expands
In 1928, Georgia had "turned the corner" as to live stock. Instead of receiving shipments from elsewhere, that State sent out 171 carloads of poultry and 299 of swine. Dairying and poultry there amount to \$55,000,000 yearly; the added receipts from such crops as potatoes, peanuts, apples, watermelons and garden truck indicate Georgia's progress.

The most valuable fruit crop comes from Florida. Shipment of this and other crops from the South to the far north and east became possible with improved railway service. Refrigerator cars put tender fruits and melons on the market 1000 miles away in good condition.

With a citrus growers' clearing house association trying to improve the market, the Peninsula State sold a \$51,000,000 citrus crop in 1927-28. Shipments this season have been heavier, but prices lower. Since last autumn the approximate totals have been 30,000 carloads of oranges, 20,000 of grapefruit and 9000 of mixed citrus.

Louisiana's cane growers, rejoicing over their success with harder varieties, have predicted a rejuvenation of the sugar business, once an enormous asset to the State's agriculture.

Truck crops add appreciably to the Southern farmer's income. Strawberry growers receive \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 yearly in Louisiana, and more than \$1,000,000 in several states. Some of the large shipping points are Hammond, La., Plant City, Fla., and Ripley, Tenn. Similarly, other small fruits and vegetables fill larger and larger purses each year.

**Vegetable Growers
Advised to Organize**

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—Vegetable growers were advised that they would serve themselves and the public better by producing quality rather than quantity by speakers at the twenty-first annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association here at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. C. R. White, president of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, urged farmers to build up strong co-operative selling associations as a measure of self-preservation and emphasized the necessity for improving the grade and pack of goods.

Mr. White predicted effective results from the Federal Farm Board but warned that many organizations "experienced in co-operative marketing will be strengthened while others will have to meet competition by improving their products."

Dr. Paul Work, professor of vegetable gardening at Cornell University, urged growers to use cost accounting methods, stop raising non-paying crops, use better equipment, better seeds and plants, more commercial fertilizers and cover crops, and to use more credit than they need.

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Tradesmen's Coins, Confusing to Tourists, Now Shown in Public Library at Wigan

LONDON—Travelers in Europe during and for some years after the World War had to familiarize themselves with token coins issued by innumerable towns and political divisions. That this war-time expedient has a history is apparent from the collection of seventeenth century Lancashire token coins just presented to Wigan Public Library by a native of that place, Walter Booth, now of London.

There are 29 tokens in the collection, all more than 250 years old. They were issued by tradesmen and were recognized by the Government after the national currency had been disorganized by the civil wars. The tokens issued were Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Leigh, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Prescott, Rochdale, Warrington and Wigan.

Experts declare that in those disordered times more than 20,000 varieties of token coins were in circulation, most of them made of poor metal that soon became worn. Good specimens such as those presented to Wigan Library are rare.

The coins resemble miniature tradesmen's signs, generally with the name of the merchant and his trade emblem on one side; and the date, place and value of the coin on the other. Most of the specimens in the present collection are dated from 1653 to 1669.

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world shipbuilding industry to turn out more ships has been adjusted to the actual needs of trade for new tonnage.

Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Kiel and other shipbuilding ports, have been particularly hard hit by the slump. Under the new system of trustification and rationalization that has been applied in the two great German shipbuilding areas of the Weser and the Elbe on the shores of the North Sea, this Baltic coast that before the war used to turn out one-third of the new ships built by German yards, has in the last few years seen its shipbuilding orders gradually shrink and shrivel to almost nothing. The North Sea yards have, in short, had to kill the Baltic yards in order to live. In the North Sea yards themselves conditions, despite every effort toward economic reorganization and despite the low wages accepted by the men, have been unable to improve their position.

British Technical Colleges Defined

LONDON—The Association of Technical Instructors which met recently at Bradford discussed the relations between the technical college and the university.

Dr. Richardson of Newark, who has had experience as a teacher in both kinds of institutions thought that technical schools provide mainly for a narrow range of senior instruction for part-time day and evening students already engaged in industry, while the university mainly provides for full-time students, who propose to enter industry or a profession, a wide range of advanced instruction of graduate and post graduate type. Dr. Richardson recommended that technical colleges cease to undertake preparation for degrees, that being the function of a university, and should concentrate upon the part-time education (day and evening) of those already engaged in industry.

This view was strongly resisted by several speakers who argued that the needs of industry would best be served by a system of independent technical schools, working in cooperation with one another and with the university; and that the best results would be achieved by raising the status of the technical college.

TRAINING SHIP AT BERMUDA
HAMILTON, Bermuda (P)—The United States Steamship Newport, naval reserve training ship under command of Capt. J. A. Tomb, has arrived at St. George's Harbor from Madeira. The ship will remain here for a few days before returning to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she ends her annual training cruise.

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MEAKERS
Smart TWEED COAT with pocket handkerchief and buttons with collar of matrix lamb. Shaded in three sizes and many good colors. PRICE 8 1/2 GNS.

RUMANIA SAVES BY REDUCTION OF MINISTRIES

Part of State's Authority Is
Moved From Bucharest
to Chief Provinces

BUCHAREST—One of the most important laws which the Rumanian Parliament passed during its prolonged first session, which ended the last of July after an intense legislative activity, was that providing for the reconstruction of the central government. Its most important feature was a radical reduction in the number of ministries.

When Iuliu Maniu formed his Cabinet in November, 1928, it contained 18 ministries. There were 13 functional ministries, four regional ones and the post of the Prime Minister.

The regional ministries have been rendered unnecessary by the formation of seven provincial ministerial directorates, situated in the capitals of Rumania's chief provinces. The rank of the provincial directors is that of ministerial undersecretaries.

In addition to this doing away with the regional ministries for Bessarabia, Transylvania, Banat and Bukovina, three of the functional ministries also have been eliminated, leaving only 10. The War Ministry is called the Ministry of the Army. If the Prime Minister accepts no special portfolio this will make 11 ministers instead of 18. This will enable the state to make important savings and will simplify the administration.

This reform was brought about without outside pressure by a democratic government which sacrificed its own members for the common good.

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COAT in Cumberland Tweed, cut with stitched inverted pleats and novelty cuffs, lined throughout and finished with collar of dyed opossum fur. In many good colours, and three sizes. Also stocked in Shetland Tweed. PRICE 10 1/2 GNS.



MARSHALL & SNEEGROVE

ARMOUR WINS WESTERN OPEN

Outclasses Field in Final Round With 273—Horton Smith Second

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Thomas D. Amour has taken back to the Tam O'Shanter Golf and Country Club in Mich., Detroit suburb, the cup for the open championship of the Western Golf Association, and the \$500 first prize. He won them at the Ozaukee Country Club in the tournament ended here Saturday with a card of 273 for 72 holes of medal play. His rounds of 69 and 63 in the final simply outclassed the field. He set the official tournament record of 65 to qualify, and went over on one stroke with a 71 on his second

Second place and \$300 were captured by J. Horton Smith, the 21-year-old professional, from Joplin, Mo., with a total of 281. His final rounds were a pair of 71s. Third and \$200 were won by Willard Hutchison of Glencoe, Ill., another youthful professional. His final round was like Smith's, a 71. It was Milwaukee's first major golf event in 13 years and the devotees of the game came out in legions to make the most of it.

Possibility of a tie for the title faded when Armour, already five strokes ahead of the field, negotiated the first rough hole in his 18th hole, and he practically conceded there and then, and the officials were urged to "wrap

up first prize right now." Armour came back in 35. This is his first successful campaign for a title since he won the United States open championship in 1927.

Armour's brilliant final rounds were as follows:

| | Morning |
|----------|---------------------|
| Out..... | 44 54 43 35 2-35 |
| In..... | 34 44 35 34 6-34-69 |
| | Afternoon |
| Out..... | 44 44 23 35 2-33 |
| In..... | 44 44 34 35 6-33-68 |

With his iron working perfectly,

and his putter likewise, except on the fourth hole of the afternoon round, where he used three putts, he was over par only six times in 36 holes. Four of these extras came on the outgoing nines. He had a total of nine birdies for the day. Armour's performance bettered by five strokes the record for the Western Open, set at 278 by Arthur Smith of Columbus, O., in 1905.

W. H. Mehlhorn of New York City, winner of the title in 1924, played with Armour, and matched him stroke for stroke with a 69 in the morning, but he could not keep the pace, using 75 in the afternoon and finishing with a total of 286.

At the end of the 54 holes, completed at noon, Armour had increased his lead from two to five strokes over his nearest rivals at the time. Murray's 66 card was decorated with five birdies.

and only one hole worse than par, the third where he took five strokes. Horton Smith was satisfied with a 71. Another sparkling exhibit of the morning round was a 67 by Edward Dudley of Concordville, Pa., but he was too far behind, with 73 to 76 for his first two rounds, to overtake the leaders. His nines were 33 and 34.

A. G. Espinosa of Columbian C. C., Chicago, turned over the cup which he was defending when he showed a round of 76 and 77, making his total 295. He tied for twenty-eight places and the consolation prize.

| | A.M. | P.M. | T. |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-----|
| T. D. Armour, Orchard Lake | | | |
| J. Mich. | 69 | 68 | 273 |
| J. Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo. | 71 | 71 | 281 |
| Willard Hutchison, Glenwood, Ill. | 71 | 71 | 283 |
| Eugene Sarazen, Flushing, La. | 78 | 70 | 284 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Frank Walsh, Appleton, Wis. | 70 | 73 | 285 |
| Joseph H. Kirkwood, Chicago | 74 | 70 | 285 |
| John H. H. Smith, N. City. | 69 | 75 | 286 |
| Harry Hampton, Chicago | 70 | 71 | 286 |
| F. F. Hutchison, Golf, Ill. | 73 | 72 | 286 |
| H. D. Shute, Canton, O. | 75 | 69 | 287 |
| Thomas Kennett, Chicago. | 71 | 70 | 288 |
| Edward Dudley, Concordville, Pa. | 67 | 73 | 288 |
| A. R. Essinosa, Northbrook | 74 | 70 | 238 |
| Emmett French, Youngstown, O. | 73 | 70 | 283 |
| Walter Murray, Gary, Ind. | 66 | 79 | 289 |
| George Sargent, Columbus. | 74 | 70 | 283 |
| F. C. MacDonald, Chicago | 75 | 70 | 283 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Orville Schell, Sandwich, Ill. | 73 | 75 | 298 |
| I. E. Nelson, Indianapolis. | | | |
| Ind. | 74 | 74 | 298 |
| P. S. Gallett, Wauwatosa, Wis. | 73 | 73 | 291 |
| G. M. Smith, St. Paul, Minn. | 73 | 69 | 291 |
| R. A. Smith, Frank, Shaka- | | | |
| maxon, N.Y. | 71 | 75 | 291 |
| Henry Cluel, Stratford, Conn. | 75 | 75 | 292 |
| L. B. Schmutte, Lima, O. | 74 | 77 | 283 |
| John Revolta, Oshkosh, Wis. | 75 | 68 | 294 |
| Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis | 76 | 75 | 294 |
| Harley Denny, West Allis, | | | |
| Wis. | 76 | 73 | 294 |
| A. G. Espinosa, Chicago. | 76 | 97 | 195 |
| W. F. Chamberlain, Cary, Ill. | 74 | 71 | 295 |
| E. H. Williams, Cleveland, O. | 76 | 73 | 295 |

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|-------------------------------------|----|-----|
| J. J. Collins, Dayton, O. | 74 | 296 |
| Samuel Bernardi, Deerfield, Ill. | 74 | 297 |
| Julius Ackertson, Little Rock, Ark. | 74 | 297 |
| Paul Runyan, Little Rock, Ark. | 73 | 297 |
| G. S. Peterson, Frankville, Wis. | 71 | 297 |
| I. V. Gelbar, Medinah, Ill. | 77 | 298 |
| F. G. Leonard, Milwaukee, Wis. | 78 | 298 |
| C. J. Fischer, Cincinnati, O. | 78 | 298 |
| Vincent Eldred, Westview, Pa. | 73 | 299 |
| James Carberry, Lake Bluff, Ill. | 80 | 300 |
| Alfred Sargent, Columbus, O. | 77 | 300 |
| E. Spaulding, Chicago, Ill. | 75 | 300 |
| B. O. Nethorpe, Waukesha, Wis. | 75 | 300 |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Charles | Koontz, Lincoln, | 80 | 73 | 301 |
| J. Neb. | A. Russell, Milwaukee, | 75 | 75 | 301 |
| J. Wis. | Alexander Wilcott, Mass. | 81 | 75 | 302 |
| J. Wis. | T. D. Hardy, Chicago, | 76 | 80 | 303 |
| H. H. | Holloway, Cincinnati, | 77 | 76 | 303 |
| O. | J. R. Coulter, Chicago, Ill., | 81 | 73 | 303 |
| Bruce | Herd, Chicago, | 78 | 73 | 306 |
| G. V. | Paulsen, Monmouth, | 81 | 78 | 303 |
| Ill. | K. R. Williamson, Newton, | 75 | 76 | 305 |
| Mass. | Edwards, Springfield, Conn. | 77 | 77 | 306 |
| Charles | Swedberg, Iron Mountain, | | | |

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| tain, Mich. | 73 | 83 | 306 |
| Patrick Sharkey, Homewood, Ill. | 76 | 78 | 304 |
| J. R. Walter, Gary, Ind. | 77 | 73 | 307 |
| W. C. Wilson, Chicago | 77 | 73 | 309 |
| Frank Goebel, Chicago | 81 | 83 | 310 |
| E. F. Hayden, Milwaukee, Wis. | 81 | 78 | 310 |
| R. E. Rolfe, Chicago | 90 | 80 | 312 |
| Kully Schlicht, Madison, Wis. | 86 | 77 | 313 |
| A. C. Wilson, U. S. Mich. | 86 | 77 | 313 |
| John Gallett, Harford, Wis. | 76 | 84 | 313 |
| Charles Heaney, Wheaton, Ill. | 83 | 79 | 314 |
| A. Olson, Highland Park, Ill. | 84 | 80 | 316 |
| A. Kennett, Battle Crk, Mich. | 78 | 82 | 319 |

COLUMBIA ELECTS MURPHY
NEW YORK (AP)—Members of Columbia University's intercollegiate champion crew, elected by mail, have elected John S. Murphy of Woodhaven, N. Y. captain for next season. It was announced by Reynolds Benson, graduate manager of athletics. Murphy, a 6ft. 2½-in.-hulky, rowed No. 2 in the great varsity eight that pulled to supremacy at Foughkeeps in June.

MIDWICH WINS 12-GOAL TITLE
CHICAGO—The Midwick Polo Club of Pasadena, Calif., captured the United States 12-goal championship by defeating

The Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) team, 11 to 7, at Oakbrook's model No. 1 field. Last week the Midwicks won the United States Interscholastic championship at Oswego, Wis. Fort Leavenworth took the lead at the start. Midwick ran one ahead in the fourth chukker and held this advantage until the final, when it widened its margin.

Art News and Comment

News of Radio

Miniature Gardens

By FRANK RUTTER

TALENT, taste, and time are now being lavished—and profitably—by adventurous artists and craftsmen, both in England and on the Continent, upon the making of miniature gardens. The Clarendon Gallery recently showed two of the most original and artistic of the many varieties of this pretty fashion has called into existence. At present those by Miss Sybil Pittman are on view there. Miss Pittman uses very few "props." She gets shallow bowls and troughs from Italy and buys infinitesimal models of antique statues and of fragments of Greek and Roman temples wherever she can find them, and has tiny wrought-iron gates made for her by a craft-worker in Scotland; but everything else for her gardens—trees, flowers, grass, moss, even the dense-looking little hedges of pine and cypress which are among their most attractive features—is modeled by her in clay and realistically colored by her own hands.

She specializes in gardens having Italian "personalities," as it were, and achieves her greatest success in formal "designs" of "atmosphere" when dealing with tiny terraced enclosures. Charming effects were obtained in some of these fairy-tale pleasures by thin sheets of glass set over green-tinted hollows. "The Lily Pond," which was bought by H. M. the Queen, was one of the most elaborate of these "Italian" models. The planning was very attractive. Ornamental iron gates set in a very hedge faced a diminutive "Boy with a Thorn" at the other end of the path, and between the two was the Lily pond, with a minute water-lily, a wonder of realistic modeling, seeming to float on the glassy surface. In another exhibit (also bought by the Queen) that of a model of a garden with a path leading to a long grass under blossoming apple trees, springtime in England was very prettily epitomized.

Other well-remembered pieces (all of which, by the way, can be repeated in order) went by the names "Yellow Pines," "Iris Garden," and "Japanica," the first two showing a jolly riot of yellow and purple iris, and the last, to what ornamental uses pinkish fondle-stools can be put when they are planted round the roots of a japonica in full bloom by an artist-craftsman.

Fairly good gardens, the joint work of a Barcelona architect, Nicholas Rubio (Garden architect to the King of Spain), a master ceramist, Llorens Artigas, also a native of Barcelona, and M. Rovell Duffy, painter and decorator, were shown in the same gallery earlier in the season.

These most attractive "objets d'art," like the Japanese gardens which were the progenitors of all the miniature gardens that came after them, were planted with dwarf trees and flowers and real growing grass and plants.

M. Rubio, who has made a special study of garden design, is responsible for the actual form the fancies take. This is very elaborate. He designs them sometimes with flights of steps and arches, some have alcoves and terraces and sunken pools, some summer-houses or pavilions. M. Artigas turns these designs into reality and is able to do so because he is one of the most expert potters of the age. Only an expert could overcome the enormous technical difficulties of making ceramic objects of this size having such intricate planes and contours. He has extensive knowledge, also, of the chemistry of colors and provides metallic powders such as the Arabs once used in Spain and the majolica painters of Gubbio and Faenza knew the secret of, for M. Duffy to work with when the decoration of the gardens begins.

It is only after the first firing that M. Duffy comes on the scene. The white surfaces are then covered by him with his characteristic calligraphic designs, which in this case he suits to the architectural lines of the model. His task is exacting. The result of the collaboration of three brilliant artists, is complete. All it now lacks is a name. M. Duffy's decorations and M. Rubio's structural designs dictate what this shall be. "The Fairy Paradise," "The Garden of the Naiads," and "A Garden in Tuscany," are some of the names they have chosen.



A Boy Caught in Flagrant Delicto in His Neighbor's Cherry Orchard, From the Luttrell Psalter.

Gloucester Society of Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gloucester, Mass.

OF THE 389 works shown in the third and last exhibition of the season by the Gloucester Society of Artists, many deal with the local scene, now studying sunlight and shadow on white colonial houses, now tracing a country road as it winds toward the water's edge past gray cottages, now reveling in the great variety of scene provided by water, rocks and harbor.

In all three exhibitions by the Gloucester Society, portraits and figure studies have been featured. Among the interesting canvases of this type in the current showing is Ruth A. Anderson's "Daddy Dole," the study of a little boy with blue eyes and red hair, adroitly accompanied in dress by a reddish brown coat and set against a background to which a toy boat with pearl-colored sail and blue-green keel lends color interest. The effect is fresh with a sense of spontaneity quite at an opposite pole from the near by head of a little girl executed with a hard photographic handling.

Like Miss Anderson, Susan Ricker Knox, prefers the spirit of the thing to its photographic reproduction. Her "Hannah," another child portrait, gains by the freedom of its brush stroke.

Arthur J. Hammond's portrait study, "My Artist Friend," is a serious rendering in brown, and provides interesting contrast in subject matter and technique to the "Mary" by William Meyerowitz, with its modernistic flavor.

Mae Bennett-Brown's "Carnival Gown" and Olive Bigelow's "Portrait," the rendering of a soldier in a be-madged red coat, both rely upon the effect of costume rather than upon figure study or character analysis.

Imagination and inventiveness are given scant place, very few canvases carrying any emotional conviction. "Deep Sea Fantasy," touch more nearly the creative and poetic, each composition dealing with natural forms merely as the point of departure for a rhythmic color interpretation, deriving its general flow of line and color mass from the suggested forms, but giving something of the artist's own personality and emotional feeling in the thought behind the brush stroke.

Horstene Ferne's "Highbridge, Spain" combines a certain atmosphere of romance of the artist's own with the stimulus of an actual scene. Lillian Giffen has chosen to paint the harbor when it is dotted with tiny boats and racing yachts, two fishing schooners lending contrast in the background.

The panoramic harbor scene and landscape made by an artist who pitches his easel on a hill and looks down and across the view he wishes to paint may be found in such renderings as Louise Upton Brumback's "The Harbor," Ralph McCallan's "Rocky Neck Railways," and Emilie Albert Gruppe's "Gloucester."

"Rocky Dunes," by Alfred W. Schwartz, chooses a less usual scene, and endeavors to mass the big flow of rocky land with the accent of greenish brush against an intervening arm of blue sea with more rocky land in the distance. There is gratifying simplicity in viewpoint and execution.

Twenty pieces of sculpture, mostly small, come from Charlotte O. Coates, Leonard Craske, Helen S. Davis, Gertrude C. Fosdick, F. H. Norton, Carl F. Skoog, Mary Elizabeth Stout, Clara L. Strong and Nellie M. Thompson, while the usual number of black-and-white, pastels, water colors, and thumb-box oils round out the profitable exhibition. D. G.



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One of a Series of Eight Farming Subjects, From the Luttrell Psalter.

The Luttrell Psalter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WITHDRAWAL from sale of the Luttrell Psalter, only a few minutes before it was to come under the hammer at Sotheby's, with the dramatic announcement that it had been bought privately for the British Museum for £31,500, or approximately \$157,500, calls attention to one of the most wonderful medieval English illuminated manuscripts in the world.

This Psalter, when catalogued for sale, was in the possession of the Weld family of Lutworth Castle, Dorset, and was saved for the British Nation by Mrs. Alfred Noyes, the wife of the poet, into whose possession it came in astonishing circumstances only four days before the actual date of the sale.

Mrs. Noyes' first husband, who was also her cousin and fell during the war, was a member of the Weld family, and had owned the Psalter since the seventeenth century. Mrs. Noyes learned only four days before the sale that the English Chancery Court had awarded her possession of the precious manuscript, and at once approached the auctioneers for its withdrawal, an anonymous benefactor agreeing to advance the purchase money until the museum was able to pay for it.

It was generally known that the Psalter would realize considerably more if put up at public auction and was certain to be the object of a battle royal between museums, antiquarians and wealthy collectors from the United States, Britain and all over the continent of Europe, including Dr. Rosenbach and Gabriel Weill, who were present when the announcement was made.

Realistic Pictures. The manuscript masterpiece, which this writer examined in its faded, loose, carolean calf binding at the salesroom, was written and lavishly illuminated in lovely soft colors—red, blue, pink, green, violet, pale brown and burnished gold, all mellowed by age—between 1320 and 1340 for Sir Geoffrey Loterell of Inham in Lincolnshire.

Its enormous interest to the savant and the scholar lies in its realistic pictures of everyday life and social customs in medieval England. The Psalter, like the Portland Vase which was recently withdrawn at auction because it failed to reach the reserve price, had been on view for many years as a loan in the British Museum and had consequently almost come to be regarded as a national possession.

It is said that the museum authorities had this Psalter in view when they decided to permit the manuscript to "Alice in Wonderland" to go to the United States, and that the husband and resources for this far more important relic.

This lovely pictorial record of every phase of English life and activity was executed by artist scribes and illuminators in East Anglia, that medieval "Greenwich Village" of ancient English art.

A "Pedigreed" Manuscript. The book, as a Psalter pure and simple, written in a large and bold liturgical script, with the Latin Vulgate of the Psalms as a text, would be a triumph of the penman's art. But the Psalter, as it is, is a masterpiece of illumination. The work was unquestionably written and pictured for Sir Geoffrey, the frontispiece showing him armed cap-a-pie, bidding farewell to his lady and bound for the wars.

The entries show that possession of the Psalter passed to the Fitz-Alan family, to the wife of the fourth Duke of Norfolk and later to Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Widdrington, who gave it, in the second year of the reign of Queen Anne, to Sir

Nicholas Shireburn, from whom it passed to the Weld family.

The Psalter is 14 by 9 1/2 inches, of 300 leaves, bound in enameled and decorated calf by Cambridge binder in the reign of Charles I.

A World Record. A world record for a book or manuscript was made at the same auction rooms a few minutes later when Mrs. Noyes' Bedford House, or Book of Hours, a fifteenth century English illuminated manuscript executed for the brother of King Henry V, was sold for £33,000, approximately \$165,000, to a London firm of booksellers, whose representative announced then and there, amid loud applause, that this also would be held at the disposal of the British Museum "at no greater price than that given for it."

The secret leaked out afterward that the "anonymous friend" who lent £31,500 to the British Museum to enable it to retain the Luttrell Psalter for the Nation and who also bought the Bedford "Book of Hours" for £33,000 to offer to the British Museum at the actual price paid, after remaining open for 12 months, is J. Pierpont Morgan, who had been staying at his English home in Hertfordshire, near London.

"We know that Mr. Morgan has a great personal regard for both these manuscripts," commented an official of the British Museum. "He would doubtless like to add them to his own collection. It was therefore doubly generous of him to save these treasures for the British Nation."

Both manuscripts are now in the museum, exhibited side by side.

New Orleans Art Talks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The last Sunday in August brings to a close the fifth series of "Summer Sunday Afternoon Talks" on art in the Isaac Delgado Museum of Art. Begun in 1925, as part of the publicity program of the board of administrators, these brief and informal talks on the museum and its collections have proved increasingly popular. Even a prolonged street-car strike this season

did not prevent the series, which will complete the series, as September will bring the opening of the exhibition season, some six weeks earlier than usual, with a showing of the work of Clarence Millet, a local artist who has come to the fore in recent years, winning honors, though still young, in exhibitions in Mississippi, Texas and other states.

Woodblocks by a group of American and English artists, working together in Paris to develop possibilities of the colored woodblock, are featured in this month's "Convoy's Little Gallery." Included in this group are John Platt, W. J. Phillips, A. W. Sealy, Frank Brangwyn and M. Urshibar, a Japanese, whose influence, although somewhat tempered by his own Occidental approach, is apparent in the work of the other artists. The prints of Brangwyn in the present collection was done in collaboration with M. Urshibar.

Augmenting the group mentioned are prints by Gustav Baumann, who is now working in Mexico, Hendrick Flannigan, John Cotton of Los Angeles, and one very delightful block by Charlotte Rolton, a German, which entirely lacks the saccharine quality so often predominating in many of the colored block prints.

A. K. Cross School Exhibit. SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BOOTHBY HARBOR, Me.—Work done under Anson K. Cross's vision training method is being shown at the Board of Trade rooms here. Mr. Cross's method provides the art student with a means of self-instruction in the form of a graded series of correspondence lessons and a special drawing glass to which has been added blurring lenses for use in enabling the student to see mass and color values without distracting details. By means of the glass the student compares his drawing with the subject and discovers for himself his own mistakes. Use of this device is abandoned as soon as the student acquires the artist's vision.

A noteworthy example of what can be done under this method is a showing of the work of an entire class of the Teachers College, Valley City, N. D., as a result of 36 hours of drawing study followed by 36 hours of color work. The results are uniformly so excellent that many persons think they are the work of one person, but Mr. Cross has proof supplied by the teacher, Mary G. Deem, that the paintings of every pupil in the class are shown.

In addition to numerous examples of the progress of various correspondence pupils, Mr. Cross is showing the work of several students in his summer school here at the Commonwealth Art Colony. Paintings covering a period of two months' study show forcefully how E. Lohrman and D. Holcomb gained in authority and vision. John Haapanen's luminous snow scene is another outstanding picture. Encouraging support is being given to the school endowment fund by present and former students, and it is hoped that persons of means will become interested in this way of assisting worthy individuals of talent to

Miss Delano was affiliated with the art department of the University of California in Los Angeles, the Otis Art Institute, and is a member of the California Art Club and the California Water Color Society. She has exhibited extensively in Los Angeles and San Francisco, her work also having been shown in the ninth annual water color exhibition at the

son has failed to cause any appreciable falling off in attendance.

No effort has been made to bring in outside lecturers, or to treat of general periods in art, or to elaborate technical points of criticism. The talks are simple, elementary, popular, intended to stimulate appreciation of the beauty and value of the things which, through the generosity of patriotic contributors, have been placed in the museum for the delight of the people of this community, and visitors to the city.

To make the museum and its collections better known to the people was the purpose avowed from the beginning of these summer lectures, which occupy the time between the end and the beginning of the exhibition season. "What is a Museum For?" was the first talk, followed by lectures on "The White Collection of Jades," "Some Ancient Oriental Bronzes," "The Miracle of Art," "Likenesses of the Great Napoleon," "Antique Glass in the Howard Collection," "Sculpture in Marble and Bronze," "Ceramics," and "Old Engravings."

"Technic and What It Means in Art," the subject chosen for this summer's series of talks, was discussed by Acting Director Ellsworth Woodward, on the first Sunday of July. Then there were talks on oil painting, water colors, pastels, etchings, and newspaper illustrations, with actual demonstrations of technical processes. A portrait from life was begun by Joseph E. Smith, a young Rasse-American, who has recently returned from some years' study in New York, and now teaches art in a local high school. A Newcomb College graduate from the school of art, Corinna Luria, demonstrated the painting of flowers in water colors, with a bunch of acorns and a row of canons from the park grounds. Pastels were shown by a landscape sketch from the steps of the museum building.

An antique clock in the Delgado collection, dating back to the eighteenth century, was shown in the museum. It was taken as text for a talk on "How Technic Reveals Secrets," by Robert J. Usher, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library. J. C. Chase, cartoonist on the New Orleans Item, made a series of rapid sketches, illustrating how little "technic" in the academic sense, is needed in present-day newspaper illustrations, as compared with that of a generation ago, exemplified in a Nast cartoon of the 1890's, in the museum's collection. George F. Castleden, an English print who has been in the museum, exhibited side by side.

will be no interference with other services.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parenthesis. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific Coast" are the names of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transmission" when cost of transmission is employed. If only single stations are mentioned, they will be given. All times specified in eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago stations, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 30. Talks. Vegetable Outlook (WJZ Chain). W. A. Sherman of Department of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Farm and Home Hour. 8:30 p. m. September Stars (RCA-NBC Pacific). Henry M. Hyde takes up "Wonders of the Sky" series again. 8 p. m.

For Children. The Circus Dog Wagon (Dixie-WJZ Chain). "Uncle Bob" Sherwood recalls more stories of circus days. 7:30 p. m.

Vocal Duos. Al Bernard and Paul Rand (Raybestos-WEAF Chain). Lannie Ross, tenor, sings "Yours Sincerely"; Dave Grupp directs orchestra. 8:30 p. m. Phil Cook and Vic Fleming (Intercontinental). Will Perry directs orchestra. 8:30 p. m. Charles Correll and Freeman F. Gosden (WJZ Chain). "After a Study of the people of Harlem, Amos 'n' Andy will convey their impressions from the radio to the Chicago WMAQ studio. 11 p. m.

Light Opera. "The Gelsins" (Philco-WJZ Chain). Two Maestros, in single radio cast, Jessica Dragone and Colin O'More in leading roles. 10:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches. "Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain). The real New York, free from the glamour with which it is sometimes surrounded by visitors. 7 p. m. "Schederstown" (Scheder-WEAF Chain). "Schederstown" is a comedy of relations again over the Widow Biddle. Arthur Pryor's band prevents the tragedy from becoming too tragic. 9:30 p. m.

"Hello Mary" (WEAF Chain). Hugo Maestros treats the "Hello Mary" song in orchestral arrangements. 10:30 p. m. Pacific Little Symphony (WJZ Chain). First movement of "Unfinished Symphony," Saint-Saens' "Rouet d'Ombre" and other less familiar works. Charles Hart directs. 4 p. m. Ludwig Laurier's orchestra (WEAF Chain). A program of light operatic selections including a medley from "The Gelsins." 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier closes the evening too with Beethoven's "First Symphony" as the important number. 11:15 p. m. Characteristic Music. Hawaiian Shadows (CBS). A few American composers. 10:30 p. m. "In a Russian Village" (CBS). Songs of the Cossacks. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental. "Evelyn Stars" (WEAF Chain). Gladys Rice, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Ludwig Laurier's orchestra. 11:30 p. m. "Broadway Lights" (WEAF Chain). They are lit again with the approach of the fall season. This time, Muriel Pollack, pianist; Gloria Estlin, soprano; and Melodie Lewis, crooner. 11:30 p. m. Rosario Bordone's Orchestra (Sasha Service-WEAF Chain). 8 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong-WJZ Chain). Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Home, contralto; mixed vocal sextet in popular musical comedy selections. 10 p. m. Barometer. New series of programs featuring a little "barometer" in an attempt to persuade listeners to express their preferences. 10 p. m.

"Summer Melodrama" (WEAF Chain, transcontinental). Dolores Costello, soprano; Julian Faver, tenor; orchestra. Harry Horlick. 10 p. m. Armchair Program (WJZ Chain, transcontinental). Joseph Kestner's ensemble of mixed chorus and concert orchestra best part of this. 10:30 p. m. "Green Room" (NBC Pacific). Organ, contralto and tenor solos. 7 p. m. Big Band (Horden-NBC Pacific). Orchestra: Quartet. Two pianos. 9:30 p. m.

NBC stars artists with orchestra led by Louis Armstrong. 10:30 p. m.

Prague's Radio Results

EUROPE'S radioacting parley

held early in April at Prague, Czechoslovakia, met the problem of reallocating stations to reduce cross talk and interference by splitting up four different bands of frequencies. Separations ranging from 4.5 to 10 kilocycles were decided upon, with all but 15 of the 142 channels kept clear for the exclusive use of certain stations.

There was very little dispute over the plan of clearing channels, but considerable difference of opinion was manifest when it came to the problem of power. The 267 stations now in operation or projected for operation in Europe range from 250 watts to 120 kilowatts in power. The latter power is not yet being used, but it is the capacity of a large central station now being built at Prague.

The conference in its final protocol recommended a maximum of 60 kilowatts, but left the matter for decision by the technical experts comprising the International Radio Technical Consulting Committee who will meet at The Hague, Holland, some time in September.

Most of Europe's radioacting, as in the United States, is done in the band from 550 to 1500 kilocycles (545 to 300 meters). Unlike the United States, which maintains a 10-kilocycle separation, the European radio administrations decided to split this band into channels separated from 4.5 to 10 kilocycles and are hoping for the best with regard to side band interference.

Narrow Separations Used

Using separations of 7 to 9.5 kilocycles, five long wave channels for radioacting were found in the band from 160 to 194 kilocycles (1875 to 1546 meters) while three for radioacting and two for transmitting aviation and weather reports by voice were set aside in the band from 194 to 224 kilocycles (1546 to 1339 meters). These long wave channels are reserved for radioacting under the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington. Relatively few countries use such long waves, but there are several which have developed stations with followings that have receiving sets colled to receive on them.

Russia, with more than 60 stations, will use 15 channels within the 224 to 550 kilocycle (1339 to 545 meter) band in spite of the fact that these channels, under the international convention, are not designated for radioacting services. No protest was raised against the Russian proposition because it was felt that there would be no interference with other services.

The Listener Speaks

THERE are a growing number of radiocasts devoted to assembling of groups of artists who take part in different important programs through the rest of the week. "The Cavalcade," distributed from coast to coast on Saturday evenings, is one of these. One of the first entertainments of this type, however, was the "RCA Demonstration Hour," at 3:30 on Saturday afternoons, which is also one of the few really first-class daytime programs.

Last Saturday the WJZ studio was a meeting place for several radio favorites. Gustave Haenschen directed the "RCA Little Symphony" in the "Intermezzo Number Two" from "The Jewels of the Madonna" while the salon orchestra provided a graceful "Air de Ballet" and the dance orchestra concluded the period with "Singing in the Rain."

"Do What You Do" was the first selection offered by The Lady Baggins. "What's the Matter with You?" did little well, though without much feeling—which is not associated with this type of music usually in any case. The best thing they did was to work up to quite a thrilling climax in the opening measures of the rhapsody, "The Gelsins," George Gershwin's newest melody to attain considerable popularity on the air.

"Suppose I Had Never Met You" was sung by Paul Oliver and Marjorie Horton as a very pleasing duet. Their meeting in this radio cast does not seem likely to affect their meeting after all, however, since Miss Horton will continue in the Johnson and Johnson Hour and Mr. Oliver will be heard with Olive Palmer in the Palmolive program as usual.

The program with which each of these is taking part in this demonstration hour usually associated was mentioned by the announcer before each number. This tended to increase the interest of the occasion by lending an additional touch of identification to these people in whose individuality many listeners are becoming more and more interested.

Two other entertainers who offered numbers in contrasting moods were Merle Johnstone with a display of saxophone agility in a composition of his own, and Vaughn De Leath in a characteristic interpretation of "Moanin' Low." D. M.

London Film Notes

Sir James Barrie's one-act play, "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," is to be produced as a talking film under the direction of Hugh Ogilvie. New rivalry with regard to the exhibition of films in London will come into force on Jan. 1. The London County Council orders that a certificate stating that a film has been passed by the board of censors be exhibited for at least 10 seconds, and that a notice showing the various categories of films shown be exhibited over the box office.

Oscar Anderson was elected president of the Gloucester (Mass.) Society of Artists at the recent annual meeting. Charles Allan Winter was elected vice-president; Mrs. Rose L. Butler, secretary; Charles R. Cook, treasurer; Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, chairman of the exhibition committee; Mrs. Mrs. Kramer Grier, chairman of the entertainment committee, and Mrs. Juliet Bourdoin, chairman of the house committee.

S. R. Buckwheat Flour Pure Buckwheat Flour LINCOLN, NEB.



Fort Ticonderoga. The Museum is open from May 1st to October 31st and contains a most interesting collection of relics of the French and Indian wars, including arms, armor, and uniforms. Lunch and tea are served in the Log House at the entrance to the Fort.

Fort Ticonderoga-on-Lake Champlain New York

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Commodities

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Declining production in the steel industry is the most conspicuous development in the steel industry.
The rate has fallen 3 per cent in a week, or to 99 per cent of capacity as a general average, with the United States steel corporation at 95 per cent, and the Carnegie steel company at 85 per cent, but a general rate of 94 per cent is being reported at this time.
The falling off in output is in some measure due to declines in some of the more seasonal finished commodities. Thus, the steel industry is producing at 99 per cent of capacity, but the automobile industry is producing at 85 per cent, the rubber industry at 80 per cent, and the shoe industry at 75 per cent.
Fall mills have been working off the stock on hand, and will have to wait until the new season begins to start in with volume.
The rate of production of the automobile industry is the most noticeable decline. The rate has fallen 10 per cent in a week, or to 85 per cent of capacity. This is due to the fact that the automobile industry is producing at 85 per cent of capacity, while the steel industry is producing at 99 per cent of capacity.
The rate of production of the rubber industry is also declining. The rate has fallen 5 per cent in a week, or to 80 per cent of capacity. This is due to the fact that the rubber industry is producing at 80 per cent of capacity, while the steel industry is producing at 99 per cent of capacity.
The rate of production of the shoe industry is also declining. The rate has fallen 5 per cent in a week, or to 75 per cent of capacity. This is due to the fact that the shoe industry is producing at 75 per cent of capacity, while the steel industry is producing at 99 per cent of capacity.

PRICES FIRM
Trend Reflects Smart Demand for Footwear—Better Call for Patent Finish

The increasing demand for leather during the current month has fueled tanners' expectations, which were based on smart demand for footwear. The demand for patent finish leather is particularly strong, and is expected to continue for some time.
The demand for leather is particularly strong in the footwear industry, and is expected to continue for some time. The demand for patent finish leather is particularly strong, and is expected to continue for some time.
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INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds) High Low 1-100 101-200 201-300 301-400 401-500 501-600 601-700 701-800 801-900 901-1000 1001-1100 1101-1200 1201-1300 1301-1400 1401-1500 1501-1600 1601-1700 1701-1800 1801-1900 1901-2000 2001-2100 2101-2200 2201-2300 2301-2400 2401-2500 2501-2600 2601-2700 2701-2800 2801-2900 2901-3000 3001-3100 3101-3200 3201-3300 3301-3400 3401-3500 3501-3600 3601-3700 3701-3800 3801-3900 3901-4000 4001-4100 4101-4200 4201-4300 4301-4400 4401-4500 4501-4600 4601-4700 4701-4800 4801-4900 4901-5000 5001-5100 5101-5200 5201-5300 5301-5400 5401-5500 5501-5600 5601-5700 5701-5800 5801-5900 5901-6000 6001-6100 6101-6200 6201-6300 6301-6400 6401-6500 6501-6600 6601-6700 6701-6800 6801-6900 6901-7000 7001-7100 7101-7200 7201-7300 7301-7400 7401-7500 7501-7600 7601-7700 7701-7800 7801-7900 7901-8000 8001-8100 8101-8200 8201-8300 8301-8400 8401-8500 8501-8600 8601-8700 8701-8800 8801-8900 8901-9000 9001-9100 9101-9200 9201-9300 9301-9400 9401-9500 9501-9600 9601-9700 9701-9800 9801-9900 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DAILY FEATURES



Man's Friend

WE ARE constantly hearing of the remarkable intelligence shown by dogs on various occasions, and how they have been the means of rousing men to action when danger seemed present. Still one more instance of this has been observed here in Ceylon.

The household on a certain estate had retired for the night, when they were awakened about 1 a. m. by the persistent barking of their fox terrier. The master of the house, who was in the room, rushed to the door, and looking out, he saw a large dog, looking back constantly to be quite sure he was being followed. By dealing with the situation speedily and promptly, much of the machinery on the ground floor was saved. A much greater loss would have been incurred but for the wisdom and persistence of the little dog.

Eventually the master got out of bed and went to the window to call him, but on looking out he soon discovered the reason of the dog's agitation. From the roof of the factory, situated some distance from the house, a fire was being made.

Slipping on some clothes, he rushed to the scene, while the dog ran ahead, looking back constantly to be quite sure he was being followed. By dealing with the situation speedily and promptly, much of the machinery on the ground floor was saved. A much greater loss would have been incurred but for the wisdom and persistence of the little dog.

Sharing

MR. J. C. FOREMAN of St. Norfolk, Va., has a plan by which he hopes to give pleasure to himself and others, without a cent of extra expense to anyone.

In a letter published in the Virginian-Pilot he says that during the greater part of the day on Sundays he is entirely alone. He offers, free of all expense, the use of his spacious grassy grounds of four or five acres and his large country porch (200 square feet), and whatever house room is necessary, to city dwellers who would prefer spending a few hours on that day in a quiet place in the country to mingling with the crowds at the beaches or other resorts.

He enjoys his place and would like to give the same enjoyment to others. There is plenty of shade for those who prefer it, and for others there is ample opportunity to acquire "a little tan." The only requirement is that his visitors will not indulge in any vulgarity—it will not matter how gay and lively they may be.

In Lighter Vein

"Father, if you'll buy me a scooter now, you won't hafta get that sled that I was going to ask you for next Christmas."

The Rub
"Cheer up," said the lawyer. "We may still win this case. I haven't exhausted all the means."
"But you've exhausted all mine," interrupted the client, gloomily.—Tit-Bits.

Reasonable Request
Son: "Dad, let's buy a new car?"
Dad: "Wait till I've had a ride in the old one, will you?"—Pathfinder.

A Difference
"What is the capital of the United States?"
"New York City."
"No, no! I said what, not where!"

Well, Who Can I
Overheard on the bus: "They told me to make myself one of the family, so of course I couldn't use the guest towel, either."—Detroit News.

Independent
An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning one of the applicants, said: "How about you, George, are you married?"
"Now, sir, boss, now, sir: Ah makes my own livin'."—Montreal Daily Star.

The Foundation
"Has young Jones any gift for painting?"
"Yes, a miller friend gave him a lot of old canvas."—Pathfinder.

A Quotation for Today

THEY are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—SIDNEY

Odds and Ends

Newfoundland's Money
Newfoundland has a separate coinage from that of Canada.

Long Cooling process
Lava streams no more than 15 to 20 feet in depth are said to require a year to cool.

Cities Having Subways
New York, Boston and Philadelphia are the only cities in the United States to have rapid transit subways.

Airship Gas Capacity
The largest dirigible in America, the Los Angeles, has a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet; the famous Graf Zeppelin, 3,700,000; while the two new British air leviathans, the R-100 and R-101, have a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet each.

Cotton Stronghold Invaded
The south's leading cotton area, in eastern Texas, has been invaded by dairy farming.

The Fire Extinguisher
The fire extinguisher was invented and brought into successful use in London in 1816.

Education Compulsory
Switzerland and Sweden and it is unnecessary to take a literacy census since both have compulsory education which is rigidly enforced.

The Automobile Industry
The Bureau of Labor reports that of all industries studied so far, the automobile industry shows the greatest instability of employment.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Makes a Discovery

ROSE's papa kept a little grocery shop in the big crowded city. He was a busy man, for the shop was open early and late, almost every day in the year except Sundays. That made it all the more surprising when he said one Saturday at the supper table, "Monday is a holiday and we will all go on a picnic, and Mildred (that was Rose's real name) shall ask her flower friends to go, too. We will go to the big park at the other end of the city, where there are trees and grass and a brook."

That was a long speech for Rose's papa to make, for he thought a good deal more than he spoke, and ever



"That is Milkweed," said the Farmer. "The Seeds are Getting Ready to Fly."

since the G. O. G. Club (which means Garden of Girls, you know) had had their first picnic with Miss Joyce, their teacher, he had been thinking and thinking about it, and now it was decided.

It was the first Monday in September, and rather chilly in the early morning, but each little girl had a warm sweater over her gay summer dress. Each one, too, had a package of luncheon in her hand and a silver quarter to pay her carfare and to buy something else if she could. Rose's papa took charge of all the quarters and he and Rose's mamma marched at the head of the happy picnic party with Rose's little brother between them.

First they rode in the subway as far as they could. Then they

rode in a trolley to the very edge of the big park. Then they rode in the park trolley away to the other edge of the big park, next to a country road with a farmhouse beside it. And there they were on the grass under the trees beside the brook.

Rose's father made a pillow of his coat and lay on the grass looking up at the sky. Rose's mother took little brother to the brook to see the minnows. And the seven little flower girls—Rose, Violet, Daisy, Pansy, Myrtle, Iris and Lily—wandered off to play and to see what they could see.

When it was time for luncheon they went to the farm with Rose's father and bought a kettle of milk and a basket of peaches for everybody, and there they made their discovery.

Growing beside the country road was a tall plant with straight, stout, stem and long, thick, light-green leaves. Attached to the thick stem were large puffy pods, pointed at one end. Rose said they looked like pigeons, soft and fat, but Violet said they made her think of airships, ready to "take off" from a mooring mast, "only," said Daisy, "they look more like boats."

"That is milkweed," said the farmer. "The seeds are getting ready to fly," and he showed them one pod which was just cracking open and silky, tufted seeds were poking out. "Oh," said Pansy, "it's just too lovely for words."

"It's only a weed," said the farmer. "and the milky juice will stain your hands if you pick the pods now."

"Could we take it all?" asked Myrtle eagerly.

The farmer laughed. "I'll dig it up for you," he said. "I'm glad to get rid of it."

Some people in the car going home smiled to see seven little girls carefully taking turns carrying home a big milkweed plant, but the seven puffy pods all full of silky, tufted seeds were really beautiful. There was one for each, and in the end each made a soft little pillow for her dolly out of the downy seeds. Each planted a seed, too, and they hope they will grow and blossom later. The farmer said the flowers, which come in July, are pink.

"Picnics are good," said Rose's father, when they got home. "We will go again, some day."

Weeds are lovely things, I think. Some have flowers, blue or pink. Some have seeds with little wings—Surely, weeds are lovely things. The farmer only calls them weeds because they're not the plants he needs.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It was raining like everything this morning.

And I thought to myself, "My goodness, what can a fellow do in camp on a day like this?"

But would you believe it—everybody piled into a big room filled with benches and tables and tools—

And while the Boss and his friends were hammering and sawing and making boats and bird houses and airplanes and things like that, I was busy sniffing and investigating everything in sight—

And before I hardly knew it the morning was almost gone and somebody said: "It's stopped raining—Let's go swimming!" which we did.

Life
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Overheard on the bus: "They told me to make myself one of the family, so of course I couldn't use the guest towel, either."—Detroit News.

Independent
An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning one of the applicants, said: "How about you, George, are you married?"
"Now, sir, boss, now, sir: Ah makes my own livin'."—Montreal Daily Star.

The Foundation
"Has young Jones any gift for painting?"
"Yes, a miller friend gave him a lot of old canvas."—Pathfinder.

One Minute Biographies



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR COMPANY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The New Spanish Constitution

THE efforts of Gen. Primo de Rivera, the dictator of Spain, to secure agreement on the Constitution which is to end the dictatorship, and is due to come into effect next year, do not seem to be meeting with much success. The former Prime Ministers of Spain, who were invited to take their seats in the National Assembly, that is to discuss the draft Constitution, have apparently decided to refuse the invitation, partly on the ground that the discussion of the Constitution is to be censored. The representatives of Labor have also refused to attend, and the liberal and democratic forces in general in Spain seem to think that there is little chance of making the draft provide for anything which they could regard as a semblance of a constitutional democracy.

A perusal of the draft lends some support to this opposition. According to the old Spanish Constitution, promulgated in 1876, the power of making laws was vested "in the Cortes and the King." According to the new draft, "the King and the Cortes" are given the right to "initiate laws," but legislation concerning foreign policy, treaties, national defense, constitutional reform and legislation for the reduction of taxation or an increase of expenditure are "reserved to the exclusive initiative of the King and his responsible Government." Moreover, the draft Constitution proposes to set up between the Cortes and the King a "Council of the Realm"—in which one-half of the members would sit by virtue of birth or office—that would have certain powers over legislation.

There certainly does not seem to be much democracy about the draft, though it will presumably be within the power of the National Assembly to amend it. But the root of the difficulty does not lie in the precise terms of the draft at all. In modern times there is no halfway house between giving sovereign power to the people and keeping it entirely in the hands of authority. The Marquis de Estella, like many other dictators before him, is clearly trying to find a compromise. He wants to associate the representatives of the people with the conduct of the Government, but he wants to keep the ultimate power of decision in the hands of the King, the aristocracy, and other systems of authority. And that is what all modern history shows to be impossible.

There is no compromise practicable between dictatorship and democracy, for they rest on irreconcilable premises. Dictatorship, like authority in general, rests upon the assumption that wisdom and knowledge reside in a group or class and cannot be shared by the people at large. Democracy rests upon the assumption that wisdom and knowledge are equally open to all, and that the progress of a people depends upon its members exercising free responsibility rather than on being obedient to a government, however wise, which is not responsible to themselves. Spain can be governed by way of a dictatorship, so long as the people acquiesce, or it can be governed by a system which puts ultimate power in the hands of the people themselves. But it cannot stay long in the intermediate position. If Spain is to have a constitution at all, the logic of events will rapidly compel it to be truly democratic in character.

The Potomac's Useful Beauty

WHERE rivers, woods and wild life abound, the issue often arises whether natural beauty shall be preserved in something near its primeval state, or shall be partly sacrificed for commercial gains. In the Potomac Valley between Virginia and Maryland such a question has become of unusual importance because the area where hydroelectric power development is proposed lies "almost at the doors of the national capital."

The National Park and Planning Commission's majority report, August 17, to the Federal Power Commission should delight the thousands who enjoy the outdoors during short trips or vacations in summer. This report says:

The two objectives of economically developing power on a large scale from the Potomac River, and of conserving the peculiar and characteristic scenic, recreational and inspirational values of this part of the valley are so essentially in conflict that they cannot both be attained in a satisfactory degree.

But a minority opinion by Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, formerly Chief of Army Engineers, takes a more utilitarian view:

Combined park and power development is feasible, and the waste of more than \$48,000,000 of potential values (in water power, navigation, etc.) for debatable minor scenic consideration is neither necessary, desirable nor sound. The decision lies between a park prodigal of the latent resources of the Potomac and an equally good park conserving these resources.

As a general policy, General Jadwin's view seems correct, although it may not be best in this instance. Water-power development often adds to the beauty of a section and makes it more accessible. In the Potomac area, Great Falls would receive a more uniform flow, General Jadwin says. Projects throughout the Nation attest the possibility of harmonizing industrial with scenic development. Near North Carolina's many new mills and factories, for example, valuable lakes have been formed. Game fish plash in impounded pools which reflect the grandeur of the State's mountains. On the Osage River, in central Missouri, an enormous power project has just been started, but

this is expected to increase the number of persons enjoying the Ozark foothills. In other scenic regions nature admirers have beheld, as (in "Modern Painters") John Ruskin did, "what infinite wonderfulness there is in this vegetation, considered . . . as the means by which the earth becomes the companion of men," and yet have found a way to harmonize beauty with utility.

Inasmuch as both reports on the Potomac project emphasize that the park assets should be preserved, public interest in this scenery near the capital is assured proper consideration by the Federal Power Commission and Congress.

Can a Creditor Nation Force Peace?

ASSUMING the reasonable hypothesis that through disarmament a more stable peace may be assured among the nations, a speaker at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, himself a British diplomatist and a member of the Labor Party, proposed that the United States use its influence as a creditor nation to bring about disarmament. The plan has been proposed before, but that fact does not detract from its importance. Upon its face it is neither visionary nor unsound, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College.

The proposal that America use its economic position as a creditor of European nations to compel or induce disarmament was made by George Young, who described himself as the champion of the workmen of the world, "whether underpaid professor or overpaid proletarian," who, he said, were demanding that they be freed from the taxation arising from war debts. Those for whom Mr. Young professed to speak do, without doubt, hope to escape at least the burden which any future war might impose. Assured of this, they would, no doubt, regard less hopefully the task of liquidating the debts already incurred.

Probably Dr. Garfield assumed that the exercise of this power which a creditor nation at least theoretically possesses could be effectively employed by the United States while imposing a directory supervision of the expenditures of debtor nations. Hence, while desiring the end which might be gained, he expressed the view that if this can be attained only by further reduction or a complete cancellation of debts, the American people, comprising the creditor nation, should be assured that the money would not be spent on arms. He did express the opinion, however, that if cancellation meant that peace would come to the world, most of the American people would favor such action.

Surely it must be that serious and progressive peoples the world over desire peace above all things. Those who have borne war's terrible burdens will never willingly consent to plunge civilization into the vortex from which it recently barely escaped. No consideration of money weighs in the balance. Payments, whether in kind or in promises, count only incidentally in the settlement of the great problem which, rightly solved, will assure an unbroken era of peace, or, unsolved, will keep alive the smoldering fires of national selfishness and national pride.

The time is not now, nor will it ever be, to argue and decide which of the great nations has been most generous, which has suffered most or least, or which is the best able to pay a debt or to forgive it. The hope of humanity and humanity's civilization lies not in the past, upon its scarred fields or in its discredited chancelleries, but in the hearts of those who are ready to learn and profit by the mistakes which have been made.

Peiping's Artistic Resources

ANNOUNCEMENT of a personal gift of \$30,000 from President Chiang Kai-shek for the upkeep of the Palace Museum at Peiping indicates a welcome change in the attitude of the Nationalist officials toward the former capital of China.

A year ago, when the Kuomintang forces took control of the ancient capital, almost their first act was to deface the splendor of the golden-tiled Forbidden City by smearing blue and white political slogans on its austere walls.

It is now realized, however, that it is not necessary to destroy imperialism, and the Nanking officials also now agree that the least that can be done for Peiping, shorn of its political importance, is to assist it to become a tourist center. With its excellent climate, marvelous architecture, fine hotels and curio shops, Peiping's prosperity need not suffer long from the removal of the government offices if it but receive opportunity to exploit its artistic resources. The support of President Chiang Kai-shek is a significant move in this direction.

The curators of the Palace Museum also announce two recent contributions from foreigners for the maintenance of the grounds. John D. Rockefeller Jr. has given \$6000 for the reconditioning of some of the old buildings, and Sir Percival David, one of the leading English authorities on Chinese porcelain, has donated \$2500 for the repairing of a pavilion where ceramics of the Sung and Ming dynasties are to be exhibited.

Thanks to this support from these three different sources, the museum authorities are now encouraged to make the place a valuable aid for students of Chinese art; and not to limit its scope to a mere show place for tourists, although the improvements cannot but make the museum, which is located within the Forbidden City itself, also more attractive to globe-trotters as well.

Stowaways at College

NO STORY of widely heralded transatlantic flights or maiden voyages of giant ships seems complete today without reference to the stowaways found aboard when the destination is reached. In some instances the adventurous youths are summarily sent back home without being given opportunity to view the new country.

And now even the birds have proved that they ponder the newspapers and are therefore thoroughly up to date. Clyde Patch of the National Museum at Ottawa, Ontario, relates that sparrows on Cape Breton Island, bent on crossing to Newfoundland, have been observed to park

on the backs of migrating geese, and to resume the land voyage after crossing Cabot Strait.

All this stowaway business makes one pause, perhaps express some doubts as to the fairness of the methods practiced by nonpaying guests, to say nothing of how a stowaway's audacity often seriously jeopardizes the success of an air voyage.

In some quarters, however, the appearance of the stowaway will be greeted with hearty cheers. One of these places is the American college, in too many instances the harbor for young mariners escorted to the ship by indulgent parents and supplied with liberal allowances to have a good time. Many of these young people go to college because it is fashionable to do so and because it is a pleasant substitute for the exacting work of the world, not because they have any real thirst for information. They are merely complacent passengers taking a four-year trip with all expenses paid.

Any instructor who finds a real stowaway in his classroom—some young fellow who, while he has not much money or social position, has a quenchless ambition for an education—speedily discovers fresh incentive for his academic job. It is the stowaway who sinks in when nobody is looking who gives savor to college life and helps preserve the traditions of any campus as a place where a young man or woman may come into close fellowship with all the choice satisfactions of the intellectual life.

Look Out Below!

A WESTERN motorist recently defined touring as "10 per cent scenery and 90 per cent signboard." He admittedly overstated his case, but he added a comment that was singularly interesting.

"I'm looking forward to the time," he said, "when I can trade my automobile for an airplane. Then, at least, I'll be able to see over the tops of the billboards!"

The view from the air today is a pleasant one. So, too, was the view from the roadside not long ago. There is need to protect the third dimension before the sign poster spreads his huge legends over the landscape, urging the fliers to drop into the Tailspin Lunch Room and to wear Slide-Slip Suspenders.

The difficulty along the highways developed because there was little thought of regulation until after the billboard business became firmly entrenched. Cities and states now have an opportunity to prevent a similar condition in the case of aviation. They can well afford to start now in limiting horizontal signs to those which mark the air lanes and the landing fields.

Two Musical Pioneers

HIGH on the honor roll of musical pioneers must be placed the names of Serge Diaghileff and of Frank Van Der Stucken. Their fields of operation were widely separated, but each profoundly influenced the musical art of his time.

Mr. Diaghileff, who was neither a composer nor a dancer, accomplished a revolution in the musical theater. As imaginative creator and organizer, he inspired what was in essence a new art. Without doubt he owed much to Isadora Duncan as well as to the masters of the classic ballet; but the Russian Ballet, whatever its debts, was actually a new thing under the artistic sun. With the aid of Michel Fokine as choreographer and of Léon Bakst as scene designer, Mr. Diaghileff produced a synthesis of motion, color and sound which had not been approached. He served graphic and musical art by his demands on their practitioners. Picasso, Matisse and Derain were among the artists who collaborated with him. Most of Stravinsky's earlier and, as many think, more original scores were composed for the Ballet Russe. Thus music and painting, as well as dancing, will always be in the debt of Serge Diaghileff.

If the career of Frank Van Der Stucken was less conspicuous than that of Mr. Diaghileff, it must not therefore be concluded that his service to culture was less important. He ranks close to Theodore Thomas and Leopold Damrosch as a pioneer of music to the American people. A native of Texas, he acquired his musical education in Europe under Liszt, Grieg, Benoit, Reinecke and Langer. As pianist, conductor and composer he carried the torch back to America. He succeeded Leopold Damrosch as conductor of the Arion Society's chorus in New York. He was the first conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, serving in that post from 1895 to 1907. He was, during most of that period, also the director of the Cincinnati College of Music. He succeeded Theodore Thomas as conductor of the Cincinnati Music Festival. In these capacities and as conductor of many other festivals, Mr. Van Der Stucken continued the educational work for America which had been begun by his great predecessors. His name will be remembered and revered by the American people.

Editorial Notes

The successful ascent by the California Technical Institute expedition of Mt. Sangay, Ecuador, which reaches a height of 17,493 feet, and which had been regarded as an impossible climb, is just another indication that the era of adventure and mighty deeds not only is not past, but really is just now coming into its own.

Henry Ford declares that gasoline and "booze" do not mix. Most persons agree that gasoline is better unadulterated; and as to "booze" it is becoming more and more widely recognized that it is better "left alone" also.

The world's smallest automobile, soon to be put on the market, can be stored in the packing case in which it arrives. Wonder if it can be washed in the family washing machine?

Those who are speculating on the MacDonald-Dawes naval reduction parley should remember that hardly anything causes more ill feeling than incorrect news.

The fact that Chicago's population has increased over 1,000,000 in ten years is but another proof that many people find it a desirable city to live in.

Old London From an Old Omnibus

THE recent centenary of the famous London "Bus" has called forth so many amusing and interesting recollections that more may be welcome, and the account of a daily ride from a northern suburb to the historical heart of the great city on the "Knifboard" of the old horse "Bus" may be of interest. It was the present writer's daily duty to take this ride for a number of months nearly forty years ago; that is, a few years before the zenith of the old horse-driven bus.

At this time, what was then called the "Knifboard" was still in existence, a seat running longitudinally like a spine, along the top of the "Bus," upon which the passengers sat back to back. Shortly after this time the "Knifboard" gave place to cross-seats, each accommodating two persons, a type which still prevails even on the most ultramodern "motorbuses."

The writer began his public school career as a day boy at Westminster School, one of the oldest and historically most famous of all English public schools.

We, my brother and I, caught the first "Bus" early in the morning at the famous old hostelry, the "Swiss Cottage," Hampstead, and traveled thence to Westminster, where we were set down at the lower end of Whitehall, at the corner of what was then known as Parliament Street. The "Bus" we went by, called the Atlas, was painted a bright apple-green, and along the top was the famous "Knifboard."

Two more passengers, privileged persons, were accommodated on a box seat on either side of the driver, and enjoyed the distinction of conversation with that great man, whose knowledge of London was, like that of Sam Weller, extensive and peculiar, and who often bore no slight resemblance to Sam's father, Tony. While to occupy a box seat was undoubtedly a privilege, to do so did not require any special invitation, but a very special brand of courage, which I could not call up on the occasion of my first trip. I, therefore, sat meekly beside my brother, too awestruck and occupied with my forthcoming plunge into a new world to take much stock of the journey thither.

The next day it was otherwise. The great plunge had been taken, and it had given me courage for a lesser one. Moreover, I was alone, my brother having, for some reason, stayed away from school that day. So I was determined to capture one of the box seats, which one reached via the "Knifboard" and with the assistance of a little clambering.

But, when the "Bus" emerged from its stable, I noticed there was a different driver, or rather "coachman"—for "driver" was a word only used by the laity, the professionals always referring to themselves as "coachmen"; and well they deserved the term, for splendid coachmen they were, knowing all there was to be known about driving and horse mastery, to say nothing of a complete and ornate history, past, present and future, of the road they journeyed daily. They were cheery men, whose expansive good-nature beamed from equal expansive countenances. I had no hesitation in clambering over from the "Knifboard" and gaining the coveted seat. The coachman gave me a cheery good morning, and proceeded to cock an observing eye at me—his job encouraged observation.

"Ain't you some relation to the young gent I've been in the 'abit of drivin' of a mornin' regular?" he asked, after a moment's pause.

I replied that the young gent was my brother.

"I thought I saw a likeness some'ow."

This was interesting. I had never heard of that likeness before; but, since I had arrived at the new school the day before, folk had done nothing but draw attention to it. I suppose this had always escaped notice in the home, where one is accustomed to look for differences.

"Ain't he comin' with us today?" asked my friend, after another short pause.

"No," I said, "but he'll be here tomorrow."

These friendly remarks and inquiries established a real bond of union between us for the rest of the journey, which it made doubly interesting. Our first stopping place was another hostelry, the Eyre Arms in the Finchley Road, St. John's Wood. A peddler stood outside against the wall with several odds and ends for sale, among which I noticed an assortment of rubber rings, large and small; the small I immediately recognized as umbrella rings. As to the large, I was soon enlightened. The coachman beckoned to the peddler.

"Pole ring," said he, and the peddler detached one of the larger rings and handed it to me. Then I saw what these latter were for. They held the double reins in place where they crossed. The ring was paid for, adjusted in position and we drove on, while the coachman indulged in his inevitable little grumble. It appeared that he was expected to supply himself with these rings and other odds and ends of a salary which was, he considered, ridiculously inadequate.

Those, however, were not his actual words—they were more descriptive. He resented this as an unfair imposition.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

The Demand for a Christian Daily Paper

The following editorial appeared in the *Northern Star*, Christian Advocate, Chicago, on August 22.

NO Methodist bishop knows more about the publishing of a paper than does Bishop Joseph F. Berry. He achieved phenomenal editorial success in a field where all the knowings odds predicted failure, and he made a mark which since his journalistic days no one else has equaled. But when the bishop dreams of a Christian daily paper, openly and aggressively on the side of the churches, he's just dreaming a lovely dream. And he would probably be quick to admit it. He can distinguish—few men better—between a thing desirable and a thing realizable.

Many people have written to the various Advocates, applauding the general idea, and pledging themselves to become life subscribers. But their number, all told, is probably under a hundred. They represent, possibly, a few thousands of others who did not write.

But a great daily paper needs not any mere 10,000 subscribers; it will never be great or important, as a factor in American journalism, until it has at least fifty times 10,000. And even to begin getting them it must have capital at its command to the extent of two to five million dollars, millions which somebody is prepared to risk on a highly unbusinesslike venture.

Who has the two or five million in sight? Of clean money, that would not put the paper in bad from the outset? And would he be able to write it off, so that it could all be lost without bankrupting him?

Certain of those who applaud Bishop Berry's pleasant dream mention The Christian Science Monitor as something like the ideal.

But, though they may have admired the stray copies of the Monitor, picked up in railway stations, the people who want a positive and vigorous Christian daily would not be content with the Monitor's way of working at the job. Its editorial policy is aimed at the few, not at the many. Imagine a subway or elevated trainload of people on the way to work reading the Monitor's Illustrated article on the Moorish Influence on Spanish Art and Architecture, or the Increasing Appreciation of John Sebastian Bach.

We do not disparage such articles, and these titles are purely imaginary. But we are not misrepresenting the Monitor. It is a remarkable paper, and even more ably edited than many of its admirers realize.

It simply doesn't register with the great newspaper-buying public of today. It has no Andy Gump, no Bringing Up Father, no Gasoline Alley, no fancy sports section, no tabloid for murder cases, no camera-stops to dog the steps of the great, the notorious and the conspicuously disreputable.

It prints no snooty cartoons, no doctored views, no scandal, whether true or false, about people it doesn't like. What is more, the Monitor is altogether too mild a journal to suit most of us who hanker for a daily that will really fight for our side. We want a paper that will be as outspoken for prohibition as the Chicago Tribune is against it. Many want a militant champion of Protestantism against "the insidious influence of Rome."

He probably could not, certainly never would, recognize that fair provision was made for this in his salary, pole rings resembling many other little items in big businesses, where due economy can be exercised only by those responsible for their purchase.

This little grumble took us as far as Lord's cricket ground, where the coachman in all innocence horrified me by saying:

"You may be playing cricket there some day, in the Eton and 'Arrer match!" This remark made to a boy on his way to a public school, whose origin far antedated that of Eton or Harrow was little less than an insult. But I reflected, "No doubt, he means well, and doesn't know what he is talking about." Our relations remained unimpaired, but reserved, until the domes of St. Paul's wax-work exhibition hove in sight, when we again got into conversation, and, like the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," the coachman set to work to make my flesh creep with allegedly authentic and apparently personal reminiscences of some of the grimmer denizens of that world-famous institution.

But my thoughts were soon deflected to a more worthy member of Madame's establishment, and one occupying a better position there, for we were passing the bow windows of Mrs. Siddons's house in Devonshire Place, where she held her famous soirées and recitations. Then our way continued along Baker Street, so monotonously drab that it has the reputation of being the longest street in the world—and seems so sometimes.

Here a certain house was always associated in my memory with Sherlock Holmes. The great fictitious detective, it will be remembered, lived in Baker Street, and I always felt this must be the house. Indeed, were I ever to own it, I would put up a tablet to tell all that the great man lived there!

Soon we turned into Oxford Street, crossed Oxford Circus, where there were many more horses than today, and drove down Upper and Lower Regent Street into Waterloo Place. Here our principal entertainment was seeing the shop windows being prepared for the day, a less variegated, artistic and amusing process than it is nowadays. Then through Cockspur Street, where all the great shipping lines have their quarters, and Old Glory is as much in evidence as the Union Jack; through Trafalgar Square, maintained by many to be the finest site in the world, though on that day a sorry spectacle in another sense; for the previous day there had been something like a riot in this home of free speech, and discordant remains lay scattered around.

The came the last and most historic stage of the day's journey. We drove down Whitehall, past the headquarters of the Admiralty, known to that great little diarist, Pepys, as the Navy Office, with its famous screen designed by the brothers Adam, now disfigured by vandals, but later to be restored to its original condition.

Then came the Horse Guards, the headquarters of the Household Cavalry; a marvelously sound and judicious piece of architecture, in front of which sat the two motionless mounted sentinels, giants of the Life Guards, with glittering helmet and cuirass, white plumes, scarlet tunics, white buckskin breeches, on coal-black chargers with gorgeous saddles and curly white sheepskins on saddle bows. Had they been Horse Guards the plumes would have been red, tunics blue and sheepskins black. Originally the duty of these stalwarts was to guard the King as he lay at Whitehall Palace. Then, grimly enough, they mounted guard over the King's execution; for directly opposite the Banqueting Hall, built by Inigo Jones, still stands, and the window can be seen from whence Charles Stuart stepped to his execution on that cold January morning in 1649.

The "Bus" finally halted opposite a little refreshment shop at the lower end of Parliament Street. Both shop and street are now done away with, and in their place stand more palatial Government buildings. I bid good-by to my friend, the coachman, clamber on to the "Knifboard," along it, and down the steps at the back. Big Ben towering above me strikes the half hour. It is 3:30. I must be in my place in school chapel in a quarter of an hour. Our chapel is none other than the famous Poets Corner of Westminster Abbey. My seat I remember to this day. It is just behind a small slab erected to the memory of one Thomas Parr: "Of Ye County of Suffolk, Who Lived to the Age of 156 Years, and Through Ye Reigns of Ten Princes." That this worthy's amazing longevity had earned him such an honored resting place was just and right; but why, one wonders, among the poets?

The delightful "Bus" ride is over, only to be repeated on the morrow, and so on daily for the next six months, after which I became a boarder at the school, often wondering what the future would bring forth. On looking back, among the many good things it brought, few have given more pleasure than that daily drive through an historic part of London upon a vehicle that has now itself become historical.

C. F. A.

If such a paper were started, and if, as the conditions imply, it were in the hands of an honest and competent managing editor, it would be in hot water with half its subscribers more than half the time.

Consider just one difficulty. The paper would have to stand up for the social creed of the churches. Couldn't help it. Every time an issue of social significance was raised, that creed would be the editor's chart.

Set that shriek up against the advertising pages, and watch 'em shrank. Run its demands at the top of the financial page, and see it shiver. Use it as the acid test of the news, and notice how a column would become a stickful and a harmless stickful become a dangerous column.

If that isn't enough, think of a Christian daily trying to satisfy the Fundamentalists and the Modernists, the Anglicans and the Anabaptists, the Ritualists and the Free Formists, the Moody Institute and the Sunday Evening Club. And remember what a touchy lot we all are. We'd be touchier than ever, over "our own paper."

Probably the editorial page would be reckoned as more important than it really is. Fussy folk and doctrinaires would make a to-do about what the editor said; but actually he said wouldn't make much difference.

We editors who toil all night at our editorial pages get very small messes of fish; if we were only original or independent enough to cast our net on the other side of the ship there might be a different story to tell. But that's literally another story.

Once Bob Burdette sent an editorial to this present writer. On the strength of that kindness we borrowed another of his sparklers.

To this effect: Why, says some Sunday morning smart Aleck, why did Jesus heal only one man at the Pool of Bethesda, when his porches were crowded with sick folk? Why didn't he heal all of them? I would, if I had as much power as he had.

I don't know why he didn't, said Burdette. Some day I'll ask him. But say, brother, how do you know you would, if you had been in his place? Do you do it now, as far as you can? You can heal a little, now; bless a little, now; help a little, now; be a sort of little Christ to somebody, now. Do you always do it, brother? You know you don't. Then stop saying you would have done the big thing if you'd had the chance.

Which is a parable. We are as eager for a well-established Christian daily paper as anybody; we'd even apply for a job on it, if we thought there was a chance of being taken on.

And so it is in no mood of superiority that we say there will not be such a paper because not enough people want it more than they want what is in the Tribune and the Daily News and the tabloids and the Hearst papers. They don't want it as much as they think they do.

And the proof is in this simple fact: If every Christian who is disgusted with the big metropolitan dailies would stop them, and take instead the paper which already has two-thirds of the qualities theoretically desired in a Christian daily, The Christian Science Monitor would have the biggest circulation in America.

But you know, don't you, that you won't do it, and we won't do it, and it won't be done?